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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the mills.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1873. NO. 48

## FIRST EDITION.

## 'ire in Harrisburg.

### TATE PRINTING OFFICE DESTROYED.

### reparable Loss of Public Documents.

### lates, Presses, Type and Machinery Ruined.

### o Insurance on a Loss of $250,000

### ne Hundred and Eighty-five Persons Out of Work.

### State Journal" Burned Out

### tores, Dwellings and Stables Swept Away.

**ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.**

HARRISBURG, November 5, 1873.

One of the most destructive fires ever known re began at 11 A. M. to-day, in the building ned and occupied by Benjamin Singerly, ate Printer

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated at the foot of the elevar, in the basement of the State Printing Oe, among a number of bags containing paper avings. How it occurred, and by what eans, is a mystery which none of the emoyees in the building can explain, although ere were a number of people at work in the cement when it occurred. The destruction property is the largest in printing material, ok binder's machinery and printed matter process of binding and bound, ever destroyin a similar manner in Pennsylvania, outle of Philadelphia.

BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS DESTROYED.

Among the losses are twenty-five thousand d eighty-four volumes of the debates and urnals of the Constitutional Convention; the port of the Superintendent of Common hools; report of the Superintendent of Solers' Orphan Schools; Pennsylvania Agricultral Report; Catalogue of the Pennsylvania ate Library; School Laws and Decisions; achers' Monthly Report, the aggregated additions of which amounted to fifty-one thouand six hundred copies, and ready for delivy; two memorial volumes of the late Senars Connell and Evans, amounting to three ousand copies, printed and bound in the most costly style; A. H. English & Co.'s hool Book, printed and bound here, to the nount of twenty-five thousand copies, in beds and ready for shipment. In the vault, t yet opened, is stored the stereotype plates many school books and other publications, e condition of which cannot be told. A rge amount of stereotype plates were melted the flames. In the basement the storage of per and paper boards belonging to the State s immense and valuable. Twelve power esses, including some of the finest improved dams, Taylor and Hoe machinery, are buried the ruins. The bindery, containing hyaulic presses, and cutting and ruling maines, embracing presses and other valuable achinery, is entirely ruined. Tons of type all descriptions was melted and the destruc- on of the type-room was complete in a large imposing room, is beyond calculation in lue.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS.

The lowest estimate of the combined loss the burning of the building, stock, maery and other contents is put down at two ndred and fifty thousand dollars, on which ere was no insurance whatever. In the ate Printing Office and bindery there were ie hundred and eighty-five men and girls nployed, requiring $1,400 weekly to pay ent of wages, all of whom will necessarily thrown out of work.

THE STATE JOURNAL OFFICE

tached to the State Printing Office was tirely destroyed, not a dollar's worth of property having been rescued, and on hich there was no insurance.

THE PRIVATE PROPERTY,

stroyed consisted of the grocery store and velling of Jno. Lentz; the dwelling house of o. Swartz; the dwelling and tobacco store of hn Stein on the south side of Third street, t the north side of Third street, Anthony ing's dwelling was badly injured. Mrs. ahl's dwelling had its front demolished by e falling wall of the printing office. The velling houses of Mr. Shellenberger, Joseph ntgomery and J. W. Jones were all more or s injured, and from all these houses the furture was removed, broken and much inred. Mrs. Montgomery's death is reported as premature. She is still living, though in very critical condition. South of the State inting office, on Blackberry alley, F. W. vartz's livery stable was burned, though e contents of carriages, horses and rness were saved. The furniture rooms of r. Brisben Boyd were discovered in flames it in time to prevent a serious conflagran in that building.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

It is gratifying to report that no lives were st, though the men and women who were mpelled to make their escape from the sce had and third stories of the printing office re more or less injured. The greatest sympy prevails here for the families whose homes re destroyed, for those who have en thrown out of employment, d for the State Printer, Mr. enjamin Singerly, who is the greatest loser the conflagration. The apparatus of our e department is very defective, and the ater in our basin was unusually low when fire broke out, giving it time to gain great eadway before any could be thrown upon it.

## HAVANA.

### articulars of the Capture of the Virginius by the Spanish War Steamer Tornado.

HAVANA, November 5.—The following particulars of the capture of the Virginius have been received from Santiago: The Tornado which had been searching for the Virginius since her attempted landing on the south coast of the island, came in sight of her at 2:30 P. M., on the 31st, and immediately gave chase. The filibuster put on all steam and made for Jamaica, hoping to find refuge in British waters. In her flight she threw overboard several horses and used a portion of her cargo for fuel, but the Tornado caught up with her at 10 P. M. near the Jamaica coast and she surrendered with all on board, not one of whom escaped. Among the prisoners are the well-known insurgent chief, Bambetta, who was reported killed a few days ago; a brother of Cespedes; a son of Quesada; Senor Jesus Del Sol, and other important personages. The prisoners have all been brought before the competent tribunal at Santiago and are now being tried as pirates. There is great rejoicing in Havana over the news. The streets and houses are decorated with the national colors, and subscriptions are being raised for a testimonial to the officers and crew of the Tornado.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### utheran Sunday Schools in Council—Large Meeting in Bucyrus—Interesting Discussions and Addresses.

**pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.**

BUCYRUS, OHIO, November 5, 1873.

The preliminary prayer meeting of the National Lutheran Sunday School Convention was held last evening and an able sermon preached by Rev. J. B. Helwig, of Dayton, Ohio; subject, "The Value and Importance of Sunday School Conventions." At nine o'clock this morning the Convention was duly organized by the election of Rev. George W. Goodlin, of York, Pa., as President, Rev. J. H. Emminger, of Mansfield, O., Secretary, and Rev. S. B. Barnis, of Wheeling, W. Va., Treasurer. A number of questions pertaining to the Sunday school work were earnestly discussed, and the spirit of the meeting is very animated. This evening Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, is addressing an immense audience on the subject of the religious training of the young. There are over one hundred delegates in attendance.

### The Proposed Annexation of the Northern States of Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—The *Times* has a letter from Chihuahua, dated October 10th, which, among other things, corroborates the main points of the statement telegraphed from there about three weeks ago concerning a project to conquer and annex the Northern States of Mexico to the United States by forming into an army the laborers on Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad after they are discharged, on the completion of that work. The letter further states that belief in this project has become the general and settled feeling in Chihuahua, and that agents of Scott and his associates have been travers- ing that State in every direction for a year past, collecting information and making topographical reconnoissances. It is charged that the recent movements in Sonora can be traced directly to American operations. The knowledge of this scheme is said to have been divulged by one of Colonel Logan's officers sent to Chihuahua as agent of the New Orleans League to organize a branch there, while on a drunken spree.

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is reported that a new furnace will be built at Morgantown, Berks county, next spring.

About one-third of the iron and coal works hereabouts are in operation. All the others have shut down until times brighten.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

A Lowell, Mass., paper says a party of Philadelphia capitalists are about to establish a large factory in that city for the manufacture of file cutting machines.

A correspondent of an Allentown paper says that Hartzell, Potter & Co. intend moving their handle and spoke factory from Quakertown to West Virginia.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in a review of many factories in that section, notes a general reduction of time and wages, the whip and cigar interests only escaping.

In spite of the panic, the number of mercantile failures in the country from the 1st of September to the 22d of October has been smaller this year than in the corresponding period of 1872. This shows how strong our business men generally are.

The Norris Iron Works, at Norristown, have felt a touch of the panic, and have, very reluctantly, reduced the number of their employees and the hours of work. They now work only eight hours a day and employ only fifty-five hands, their usual number being about one hundred and twenty.

The Providence (Rhode Island) *Journal* takes the trouble to deny the rumor that one hundred thousand men have been and are to be thrown out of work in Rhode Island. It states that less than half that number are employed in manufactures, any way, in that State, and says that not a tenth of even that number have been suspended. The machinery of business is running very smoothly.

213,478,709 feet of lumber were forwarded to market from January 1 up to October 25, which is an increase over the trade of last year for the same time of 49,981,276 feet. Like every other branch of business, however, the lumber trade is being seriously affected by the stringency of the times, and there is quite a decline in the shipments of the past week or two. As matters now look, it is probable that the shipping operations of the year will not exceed a total of 225,000,000 feet.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

The lower rolling mill at New Albany, Ind., closed yesterday, the workmen demanding an advance of wages, which the proprietors would not accede to. Four hundred men are out of employment.

The cement mills around the falls at Louisville will shut down to-day, having a large stock piled up and light sales. The iron moulders belonging to the Unions have refused to accede to a reduction in wages. Lithgow & Co. will discharge one hundred men and close their foundry in a day or two. The Louisville rolling mills have stopped operations, and many of the establishments are running at reduced wages. Others will close when present contracts are completed. There will be a large number of operatives out of employment.

Some remarkable figures are contained in the prospectus of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for their recent gold loan of ten millions of dollars. This company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are identical. They own 90,000 acres of coal mines, producing annually 4,000,000 tons of coal, or one-fortith the annual production of anthracite, and capable of producing two or three times as much. They own 1,385 miles of railway on a line 708 miles long. Their gross railroad receipts are, for 1873 (one quarter estimated), $15,000,000, against six and a quarter millions ten years ago, and the receipts of the two companies are over $22,000,000. The assets of the two companies are reported at $126,540,462, with liens against them of only $26,869,668.

The money stringency is gradually affecting the industry of this section. At Danville all the rail mills and one puddling mill have suspended operations. At Berwick the works of the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company and the rolling mill have ceased running, the former more particularly in their car building department. A great number of operators are thereby thrown out of work, and unless a change for the better comes, so that they may soon resume work, there will be most severe suffering throughout the approaching winter. Numbers of these workmen have nothing whatever laid aside which can be used now in the extremity that is upon them, and not only intense suffering must be borne, but the result cannot fail of being starvation. Where is the relief from this fearful prospect?—*Scranton Republican.*

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The pig iron trade in the Lehigh Valley is extremely dull. The prices offered are generally below the cost of manufacture and the iron masters see that, if they run full time all winter, they would have such an immense stock on hand by next spring that the trade would be ruined for the whole of next year. Consequently nearly every company has blown out enough stacks to reduce its production about one-half and therefore those who look for ruinous prices next year will be disappointed. How long they will be compelled to keep their stacks out of blast is a question of great importance, as it affects the laboring men both in the mines and at the furnaces, but if the resumption by the New York and other Eastern banks produces the same cheering results as has been produced in the West by the resumption of the St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati banks, a revival in the iron trade may come sooner than expected. At all events, the furnace companies show no disposition to continue manufacturing iron to be sold at ruinous prices, and we believe that those who have pluck enough to make their contracts for pig iron *now*, will make money by so doing.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of the 4th inst. furnishes the following items: The rail mill of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company started yesterday, after having completed repairs.

The Roberts Furnace Company, connected with and owned by the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, have made a further reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of their employees, which took effect on the 1st of November.

On account of the countermanding of one of their heavy orders, the Glen Iron Company did not start their mill yesterday, but are now overhauling their engines and machinery, and will resume work the middle of this week or next Monday for certain. They paid their hands on Saturday twenty per cent. of the wages due them.

Barber & Co., founders and machinists, on Saturday last discharged seventeen or eighteen men.

William F. Mosser & Co. discharged a large number of men on Saturday last, from their machine shops, foundry and Turbine wheel manufactory.

James W. Wilson & Son, proprietors of the Lehigh Valley Spike Works, discharged their hands on Saturday last, and closed their establishment for the present.

## OHIO NEWS.

The assessed value of land in Mahoning county is $9,566,908.

At the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, they have a hog which weighs 1,100 pounds.

Oberlin has catalogued 1,350 students this year—and more coming.

Stark county expended last year $43,886 57 in the construction of bridges.

A lady in Salineville, Guernsey county, has sued four liquor sellers under the Adair liquor law for $12,000 damages.

The Oberlin *News* says Mrs. Orlando Hall walked from her home in Pittsfield to Oberlin, a distance of about three miles, on Saturday last, her seventy-seventh birthday.

Porter, the Columbiana child murderer of whose escape from jail our readers have been informed, has been captured some where near the Tennessee line; the Sheriff started last Monday morning to bring him back.

A twelve year old boy passed through London on the Little Miami express train, the other day, billed from Atchison, Kansas, to Waterford, Ohio. The boy was in the express car, and had a regular tag, on which was written: "Water and feed."

In Montgomery county there are 1,775 youth 10 years old and under 21, who can not read—out of an enumeration of 14,172, or about eight per cent., and there are 3,998 who cannot write. Of the latter, 2,634 were natives, 1,034 foreign born.

A water spout on Lake Erie was recently seen from the summit of Little Mountain, near Cleveland. Three attempts at mounting were made; the first broke before reaching the clouds, the second was a complete spout, the third broke up in a dense mist.

Mrs. Margaret Miller, widow of the late Lewis Miller, died at her residence in Painesville, on the 16th ult., at the advanced age of ninety-three years, seven months and sixteen days. She was born in Rockland county, New York, on March 1st, 1780, her maiden name being Margaret Halstead.

Charles W. Gilmore, a prominent lawyer of Chillicothe, and formerly for several years prosecuting attorney of Ross county, died Friday night at twelve o'clock from an overdose of chloral. He was engaged in a case at the Court House; ten o'clock he went home to his room, and was heard to fall, and when picked up he was insensible. He was unmarried.

The Grand Jury of Ross county reports that the jail of that county is so constructed and in such a condition as to ventilation and other arrangements for health and comfort, that no amount of care can make it a fit place for the confinement of human beings. The County Commissioners should be shut up in it for a week or two.

Mr. T. C. Raynolds, late editor of the Akron *Beacon*, has accepted a position on one of the Cleveland papers. "Tom" is a vigorous writer, and an almost indifatigable worker, and will yet make his mark in the world.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

### MEETING NEXT MONTH.

### Slidell's Heirs in the Supreme Court.

### Treasury Department Corrected by Secretary Fish.

### FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

### No Losses Incurred Through Jay Cooke & Co.

### Interesting Pension Statistics.

### The General Land Office.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1873.

The National Equal Rights League will meet in this city on December 9th. Members will represent the most advanced views of civil rights. They will present a memorial to Congress for the purpose of securing an extension of the scope of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The delegates from this district will urge mixed schools.

**The Slidell Heirs**

have brought suit in the Supreme Court against the United States for the recovery of property in New Orleans and valued at half a million dollars. The case will be reached in February. The Court is moving very rapidly in the transaction of business. By the adjournment in the spring, more than half the docket will be disposed of. Judge Clifford, the Senior Justice, presides with great acceptability to the bar.

**Fish to Richardson.**

The Secretary of State, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, complains of officers of the latter Department corresponding with Consuls in matters of the interpretation of laws governing the service. The lack of knowledge of commercial affairs and accounts in the Department of State has always been a detriment to the consular service, and irregularities have repeatedly occurred and been allowed to continue on no other grounds than the incredulity of the Department. The present general efficiency of the consular service is entirely owing to the vigilance of the Treasury officers. This is what diplomacy calls interference. It seems that Secretary Richardson has yielded.

**District Finances.**

So much has been said out of malice or ignorance respecting the indebtedness of the District of Columbia that the following official statement, by the Comptroller, will possess interest:

DISTRICT COLUMBIA, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1873.

SIR—In reply to your inquiries, I have to say:

1. That the bonded debt of the District of Columbia does not exceed $10,000,000, the limit fixed by Congress. The exact amount is $9,434,200.

2. The interest on the debt has always been promptly paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

3. The amount of certificates of indebtedness bearing interest, issued by the Board of Public Works and registered in this office, is $1,350,000.

4. No part of the school, police, fire or interest funds arising from the proceeds of general taxes has been transferred to or used by the Board of Public Works.

5. The District of Columbia will suffer no loss by the failures of Jay Cooke & Co., and the First National Bank of Washington. Its balances on deposit ($6,000) is offset by amounts due to the bank from the District.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. BAKER, Controller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1873.

STOREKEEPER APPOINTED.

Albert Hippen was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth Illinois district.

PENSION STATISTICS.

The report of General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, says that 16,405 new pensions were admitted to the pension rolls during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873, and 10,223 names were dropped for various reasons. The net gain to the number of pensions was 6,182, making a grand total of pensioners of all classes 238,411, classified as follows: Army invalids 99,804; army widows and dependent relatives 112,088; survivors of war of 1812, 2,010; invalids, widows and dependents of 1812, 1,770. Besides the increase to the annual amount of pension caused by the addition of new pensioners, the rates of pension have been increased in 21,761 cases. The total increase of rate of former pensioners amounted to $933,925. The amount of the pension roll was also of course increased by the admission of 5,428 survivors and widows of the war of 1812, and the net increase in the annual amount, after deducting $580,000 decrease in pensions to army widows and dependent relatives, was $447,371, making the total annual amount of pensions, June 30, 1873, $29,096,290. The disbursements were, however, some $2,920,000 greater than this amount, the difference being for salaries and commissions paid to agents, fees to examining surgeons, &c. For the appropriation for the last fiscal year an unexpended balance of $1,300,000 was covered into the Treasury.

THE LAW OFFICE.

The report of Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, contains a complete record of all the decisions, rulings and circular instructions of the bureau promulgated during the year, especially the various decisions and instructions issued under the mineral land act, and the school land, timber and coal land laws.

## YOUNGSTOWN, O.

### Killed While Intoxicated—Slight Fire—Reduction of Wages and Strike.

**Special Dispatch to Commercial.**

YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 5, 1873.

James Tinney, a workman in the bolt factory here, was run over by a train yesterday near the Lake Shore depot and had both legs cut off. He died last night. He was intoxicated when run over.

John Besore's house on Market street was damaged this afternoon by fire and water about three hundred dollars. Insurance is held in the Glenas Falls Company, New York, and the Home, of Columbus.

Notice of a reduction of wages was given at several of the large coal mines to-day. The German miners accept the reduction, while the Welsh and Scotch strike.

## NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

### Death of the Mother of Edwin M. Stanton.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Nov. 5, 1873.

Mrs. Lucy Stanton, mother of the late Secretary Stanton, died at this place, at the residence of her daughter, after a short illness from congestion of the brain, aged eighty years.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

**Philadelphia and Erie.**

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, not interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad, was held to-day in the Merchants' Exchange, and resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to take any steps they may deem best to secure the interests of the stockholders, either by getting the lessees to give up the lessors or by effecting a compromise.

**Grand Rapids and Indiana.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., November 5, 1873.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad is now completed to Little Traverse bay, which is one hundred and ninety-two miles north of Grand Rapids and sixty miles south of the Straits of Mackinaw. Mixed trains will run over this part of the road for the present. Next summer the gap between the bay and Straits and the Northern Pacific will be intersected.

**East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.**

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 5.—The block of freight business on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad still continues. No freight has been moved for five days. Merchants say that all their efforts to mediate have thus far been ineffectual. Mail trains are running regularly. The meeting Congressman Thornburg meets employees, and will endeavor to effect an adjustment of the trouble. The company remains firm. There is no disturbance.

**Appointment of Superintendent.**

NEW YORK, November 5.—George H. Burrows, formerly General Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the middle division of the New York Central, having resigned the former position to accept the latter.

### Reception of Joseph Arch in Boston.

BOSTON, November 5.—Joseph Arch had a reception to-night under the auspices of committees of the various labor reform organizations. Wendell Phillips presided, and Ben. Butler was prominent. Letters of regret were read from General Banks and Senator Sumner. Mr. Arch was warmly greeted, and spoke at some length upon the objects of his mission to America. General Butler, who was loudly called for, was introduced as a workingman who now and then addressed his fellow citizens, and delivered one of his characteristic speeches.

**Send On Your Orders**

For White River flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front.

## The Elections

### Later Corrected Returns.

### New Jersey Legislature Republican.

### Ames Carries Mississippi by 15,000.

### Wisconsin Assembly Democratic and Senate a Tie.

### Minnesota 10,000 Republican.

### New York Decidedly Democratic.

### Kansas Legislature in Doubt.

**NEW YORK.**

NEW YORK, November 5.—The *Commercial* says: The Republicans concede the election of the Democratic State ticket by ten thousand majority.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Kings county and Brooklyn City complete gives 3,972 Democratic majority for the State ticket, elect both Democratic Senators, five Democrats and four Republican Assemblymen, and the entire Democratic city and county ticket. The Mayor's majority is 7,519. The Democrats also have a majority in the Board of Aldermen.

ALBANY, November 5.—The Albany *Evening Journal* claims that 10 Republicans, 12 Democrats and 1 Independent Republican are elected to the Senate. It puts Thompson, in the Twenty-third district, and Woodworth, in the Twenty-sixth, as elected, although both are in doubt. It says the returns for Assemblymen are so incomplete that its table may be changed.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Conner's majority for Sheriff of New York city and county of New York, is 28,858. Walsh, for County Clerk, has 14,124; Lawrence, Supreme Court, 16,884 Donahtie ditto, 17,784—all Tammany. The Apollo Hall vote has made no show any where.

The Associated Press returns to-night place the city delegation to the Assembly fourteen Tammany, six Republican and one Apollo Hall; four Democratic Senators and one Republican. Sunset Cox's majority for Congress in James Brooks' old district is 7,029. The count is not complete at police headquarters, at least 6,000 cannot yet be obtained.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The total vote on the State ticket in this city is 101,995. The Democratic majority is 31,981 on Secretary of State, which is used as the test vote. The vote in favor of the annexation of Westchester has been almost unanimous in both counties, so that the usual majority of the two sections is virtually decided. Returns from every county in the State indicate a clear Democratic majority of 10,725. The total Republican majority from thirty-seven counties was 83,200, and the Democratic majority from twenty-three counties was 48,355. These returns, however, are not completed. The curious feature of the country vote was that several old Democratic counties which had always cast a solid Democratic vote went Republican by comparatively large majorities, and *vice versa*.

**ILLINOIS.**

CAIRO, November 5.—The Ross county Judges, Martin, Treasurer, and Lynch, Clerk, are elected. MRS. P. A. Taylor has a plurality of three hundred and fifty-two in the city, and is probably elected School Superintendent. Robinson, Democrat, who ran as a scratch for Mrs. Brownwell, will make the race a close one. The male candidate for School Superintendent received only a small vote. Wilson, the Democratic Auditor and Commissioner, has probably defeated Fisher, and probably Hodgers and Sanders are elected Commissioners.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Reports from the elections in twenty-seven counties of this State show the Farmers' ticket is elected in fifteen, the Republican in ten and the Democratic in two. Colvin's majority for Mayor, in this city, is about 11,000.

CAIRO, November 5.—Returns from Jackson indicate the election of Layman, Republican, for Judge; Parr, Republican, for Treasurer; Johnson, Democrat, Clerk. Returns from Williamson county show that Bishop, Republican, for Judge; Eubanks, Republican, Clerk; Chilty, Republican, Treasurer, are elected by majorities of about 500 each. Edwards and returns from Alexander indicate the election of Wilson, Commissioner, instead of Hodges.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

VICKSBURG, November 5.—The returns are incomplete. The city gives Alcorn 100 majority. The regular Republican county ticket is elected, except two Representatives. The county gives about 500 majority. The retelling Congressman Thornburg meets employees, and will endeavor to effect an adjustment of the trouble. The company remains firm. There is no disturbance.

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## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### VICTORY FOR THE CARLISTS

### IMPORTANT FRENCH NEWS.

### Reopening of the Assembly.

### Message of President MacMahon.

### Debate on the Form of Government.

### The Bazaine Trial.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEDAN.

### Testimony of Napoleon's War Minister.

**France.**

ASSEMBLY REOPENED—MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

PARIS, November 5.—The National Assembly met to-day at Versailles. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly, which was read shortly after the reopening. The message begins with congratulations on the liberation of the territory and the maintenance of order, and continues as follows: "Europe is assured that we are firmly resolved to preserve peace; therefore without fear she sees us resume possession of our territory. The administration has always acted in the conservative spirit which animates the great majority of the Assembly, from which I never depart. The agitation of the public mind redoubled in intensity as the period of your reassembling approached, because it was requisite to discuss constitutional bills which necessarily involve the question of the form of government. I had neither to intervene in these discussions nor to forestall your sovereign decision, but merely to confine the former within legal limits, and provide that the latter should be respected. Your power, therefore, is intact. Nothing can impede its exercise. Perhaps, however, you may think that in the present situation, with party feeling so strong, the establishment of any definite form of government presents serious difficulties, and that it would be more prudent to maintain the existing institutions. If so, permit me, elected to an honor which I did not seek, to tell you frankly my opinion. To thoroughly insure public peace, the government absolutely lacks two things, essential conditions of efficiency. It has neither sufficient vitality nor authority. It can do nothing definite. If the rights of the government are daily questioned, with its powers liable to be changed at any moment, it can secure peace to-day but not safety to-morrow. Great undertakings are impossible; industry languishes; we are unable to restore that confidence abroad which is necessary to the restoration of the greatness of a nation. The government lacks authority, for it is unable even to obtain obedience from its own agents, or to repress the excesses of journals which are corrupting the army. It is for you to unite these dangers and create a strong and durable executive, which can energetically defend society.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, November 5.—The Deputies of the Right warmly cheered the message. The Right moved that executive power be conferred on Marshal MacMahon for ten years, that he continue to maintain the present form of government until the constitutional bills are voted, and that a committee of thirty be appointed to examine said bills. Baron Estchasseiaux, Bonapartist, moved that the people be called upon to decide, on the 4th of January, 1874, whether a Monarchical, Republican or Imperial form of government shall be adopted. Gaulard demanded that the motion of the Right be declared "urgent." He said the country was unable to await the result of a long discussion on the constitutional bills. Tweed's friends, on the part of the government, supported the demand for urgency. M. Dufaure said the Assembly, at its last session, had ordered that the bills organizing the second one. Tweed's lative powers should be discussed within a counsel claimed that as under the new law the month after recess. Notwithstanding court was acting as the trier of jurors, this, the government now supported the motion it should take the case from the jury and be which proposed to deal separately with it, and tried by judges of the court. Judge Davis thereby postponed the question. The message stated that he would not consent to be a mere of the Executive expressed the general desire juror, but would insist on his rights as trier, for the adoption of a definite government, but yet advised the continuance of the present precarious regime. He concluded by moving that all motions, together with the Constitutional bills, be referred to a select committee. M. Rouher said he could only vote for "urgency" if all propositions were referred to a committee. The Duke de Broglie made the motion of the Right was declared "urgent" by a large majority.

A declaration of urgency for the motion of Rechasseiaux's was demanded and was supported by Thiers and the deputies of the Left, but it was defeated. M. Grevy, in a speech supporting Dufaure's motion, denied the right of the Assembly to confer on the government a longer term of power than it possessed itself. He expressed the belief that the right really wished to defer the consideration of the constitutional bills indefinitely. M. Gaulard declared that he was sincere in his intention of bringing them to a discussion. Dufaure's motion was rejected by a vote of 362 to 348.

THE MINISTRY RESIGNED.

LONDON, November 5, 5:30 A. M.—A special telegram from Paris to the London *Times* says the French Ministry have resigned, reserving, however, the right of reconstruction.

BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, November 5.—At the Bazaine trial to-day, Count Palikao, Napoleon's last Minister of War, testified to his acts while in office. He accepted the responsibility of the march on Sedan. He admitted that he received in Paris a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine. He did not notify MacMahon of it, as he believed the Marshal was already aware of its contents.

**Spain.**

VICTORY FOR CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, November 5.—General Loma, the Republican commander, was defeated by the Carlists in an engagement on Sunday last.

**Germany.**

ELECTIONS TO PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, November 5.—In the elections just held for deputies to the Prussian Diet the Liberals gain twenty seats.

**WISCONSIN.**

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—But few additional returns have been received from Wisconsin to-day, which do not affect materially the result already telegraphed last night.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—Returns to-day and to-night do not materially change the estimates sent last night. It is only a question of how much majority the Democratic carries all claim 8,000 to 10,000, but the Republicans concede only 5,000.

The Senate is nearly a tie, with three districts to hear from. The Reformers have a large majority in the Assembly.

**MICHIGAN.**

DETROIT, November 5.—Comstock, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, is elected by about two hundred majority.

**MASSCHUSETTS.**

BOSTON, November 5.—All but twenty-four towns in Massachusetts give Washburne 70,775 votes, and Gaston 57,912. Eleven Democrats are elected to the Senate, and sixty to the House. Pierce is chosen to Congress against an organized opposition.

**MARYLAND.**

BALTIMORE, MD., November 5.—From the latest returns it is estimated that the Legislature will stand as follows: Senate; Democrats 23, Republicans 3. House; Democrats 68, Republicans 10. Democratic majority on joint ballot 78.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—The majority in the State for Woodford, Democratic candidate for Comptroller, is estimated to-night at 20,000.

**VIRGINIA.**

RICHMOND, VA., November 5.—County returns come in very slowly. Judging from the incomplete returns, there will be but little change in the Legislature, which is two-thirds conservative on joint ballot.

RICHMOND, VA., November 5.—Altogether 40 counties and cities have been heard from, which give Kemper a net gain of 2,236 over Walker's majority in 1869.

## CRIMES.

### Bold Shooting in San Francisco—Ned Allen's Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—John Donold was shot last night by Barney McArravy, in Union street. McArravy accused Donold of having seduced his sister, and fired two pistol shots, one of which took effect in the face, inflicting a dangerous wound. McArravy was arrested.

Bartolet Freil, accused of the murder of Ned Allen was examined this afternoon, and held to answer. The proof against him seems to be very strong.

**Charged with the Washington Fire.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 5, 1873.

A negro, named Buck Grose, was arrested late last night on suspicion of having fired the express company's stable yesterday evening. He had been employed by the express agent, Mr. Baird, but was discharged a short time ago, and has been feeling very unfriendly since then. The evidence against him appears to be pretty strong.

### Burning of a Steamer.

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, November 5.—A steamer was seen to be on fire, four miles off Port Darlington, at eight o'clock to-night, and continued to burn until the vessel was apparently consumed, the burning hulk drifting out into the lake. No particulars have been received, but all available boats at this port have gone to the rescue. A tug was seen going to the burning steamer from Newcastle.

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DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS,

Plain, White and Gold Band

CHINA,

IN OPEN STOCK, AT LOW PRICES.

189 Liberty Street.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1873.

TWEED'S CASE—DELIBERATIONS TO BE JUDGE DAVIS.

Wm. M. Tweed appeared in the Court of Over and Terminer to-day, and when the case was called ex-Judge Fullerton said that before any proceedings were taken he should hand in a paper which, as associate counsel for the prisoner, he desired to present. The paper he understood to be a protest against Judge Davis presiding at the trial, and when read by him seemed to be entitled with considerable vigor. He characterized the paper as extraordinary, and in part untruthful, but declined to point out any particular passage as objectional. Mr. Fullerton, for the defense, then stated to the Court that if Judge Davis were a saint from Heaven they would take the same course. A recess was then taken that Judge Davis might consult with his associates.

In the Tweed case, after recess, Judge Davis announced that he should take no action on the untruthful and extraordinary paper presented. Mr. Tweed's counsel ordered the case to proceed, sharply checking Graham and Bartlett who desired to argue the point. After examining a juror and rejecting him as not competent, he called the second one. Tweed's counsel claimed that as under the new law the court was acting as the trier of jurors, it should take the challenges usually decided by triers. Judge Davis stated that it was no new thing for a judge to be the trier. Counsel contended against the Judge, but without any decision of the question the court adjourned till to-morrow. It is understood that the paper contains a protest of counsel against Judge Davis presiding on the ground that he has been prejudiced against the accused since the last trial, and also that he is personally hostile to him.

THE TRIBUNE MAN.

W. F. G. Shanks, the *Tribune* editor, committed for contempt by the Brooklyn Court last week, was discharged from arrest to-day.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873.

EVERYBODY seems to have concluded that the Vienna Exposition closed several months ago, yet it actually closed only on Friday, October 31st. Like the Constitutional Convention of this State, it spun out its useless existence long after the proper period of its demise. The world would have been none the worse if neither of them had ever existed.

THE confused and unintelligible croakings and esterwaulings of that portion of the press which holds the Republican party and the Administration responsible for the depressed condition of business affairs, forcibly reminds one of the answer of the witness who, in reply to a question asked by the Court, responded "How should I know anything about anything I don't know anything about?"

SO ATTRACTIVE are the mineral interests of this country to the moneyed men of Great Britain, that large amounts of capital for investment in our iron and coal industries are readily obtainable in that country. A considerable number of contracts between Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee property holders and Englishmen of finance have recently been made, having for their object the development of the mineral resources of those regions.

THE iron industries of the West seem to be measurably exempt from the depression which exists here. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Tuesday says: "We may have trouble at the West; but at present all the iron furnaces that have reported—the Depere, Minerva, the four in this city, and many other—are running full time, with full hands on full wages, and are full of orders ahead."

IT is, perhaps, an open question whether a man can be punished for marrying an African woman any more legally than he could for selecting any other nationality, as French or Chinese, for his partner. Some time ago a colored man in Indiana was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine for marrying a white woman. His friends now propose to test the matter, and have filed a transcript in the United States Court to determine the constitutionality of such a union.

THE latest mail advices from England state that the capitalists, manufacturers and commission merchants of that country have not experienced any severe consequence of either our own, the Austrian or other financial inharmonies. United States securities did not average more than three-fourths per cent. decline on the London market during the entire late throes of Wall street. The maximum decline was no more than two per cent., and the minimum only one-third. These facts are worthy of consideration.

THE old Secession Democrats of the South, it seems, have already formed their ticket for 1876—THURMAN, for President, and HENDRICKS, of Delaware, for Vice President. That will suit us, and we are glad to know it suits them; but they must remember that, while man proposes, God disposes; and 1876 is too far off to be thus early taken care of. As we have our hand in at proverbs, we may also remind them that there's many a slip between the cup and the lip, and likewise that the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee.

THERE seems to be a strong probability that, when Congress meets, the battle on finances will open upon propositions for the issuing of an inter-convertible interest-bearing bond, as referred to in our yesterday's special Washington dispatches. The President and Cabinet are reported to be practically a unit in favor of the proposition, and it is thought it would receive a majority in both Houses of Congress. We believe the idea was first broached by Congressman LYNCH, of Maine, in 1866. Gen. BUTLER afterwards took it up, but brought it into disrepute by simultaneously advocating the payment of five-twenties, principal and interest, in legal tenders.

IN COMMENTING, some days since, on the examination of THOMAS HOWARD, Esq., before the Investigating Committee of the Constitutional Convention, we stated that, as we understood the published record of the proceedings, he was not sworn. We learn, now, from gentlemen who were present, that he *was* sworn, and we make the correction accordingly. The Philadelphia papers, from which we made up our statement, recorded his objections to being sworn; but as they made no mention of the fact that he was sworn, we inferred that his objection was held good by the Committee, especially as one of them expressed a willingness to hear him without the formality of an oath. The correction, however, is due to Mr. HOWARD.

THE report for last week of the imports and exports at New York, continues to show a favorable condition of trade. The import entries, including the dry goods return, amount to $4,522,092, as compared with $6,487,625 for the same week last year; while the exports of domestic produce are $6,404,434, as against $5,470,104 last year. The exports and imports for the first ten months of the present year as compared with the same period last year, show an increase in the former of $35,337,103, and a decrease in the latter of $31,227,990; making a total balance of $86,565,099, in favor of this year as against last. In addition, the decrease in the exports of specie has been $19,251,517, to which gain should be added about $10,000,000 of imported gold.

A WESTERN paper thinks the fact that DE CHAMBORD can bring himself to "sacrifice a kingdom for a principle," shows him to be a great man. But he was not asked to make any sacrifice of "principle." The only conditions laid down for his acceptance were, that he should take France as he found her, and leave her the ensign she loved. This, however, the obstinate bigot utterly refused to do, notwithstanding that more glory lit on the folds of the tri-color in one decade than has touched the white flag since time began. The fact is that DE CHAMBORD is troubled with the same complaint from which the Bourbons of our country suffer; an acute and incurable attack of the fifteenth century.

How closely the interests of all men are inter woven together, may be partly judged, from the fact that the ravages of the yellow fever in certain sections of the South have had a most disastrous effect upon the various branches of New England industry. Two months ago, for example, one establishment had orders for half a dozen large cotton presses from as many different men in and around Memphis, and one by one all of them have fallen victims to the terrible scourge: work on the machinery being discontinued, of course. Other instances of similar character are related. The fact is not a little instructive; and its suggestions are especially pertinent, alike to employers and employed, at this particular juncture of business affairs.

THE back-payster, General FARNSWORTH, who distributed his share of the swag among the various counties of his district, in the hope of thereby appeasing the indignation of his constituents, now comes forward to "explain" that in no other way could the taxpayers whom he represented be indemnified or protected against "the wrong," and that, if he had returned the money to the Treasury, it would have remained there like a deposit to his credit, which could at any time be withdrawn. This is the plea of a shystering pettifogger who finds himself in a tight place. If the passage of the bill involved a "wrong," why did he make himself *participeps criminis* by pocketing the grab? And if he is as honest as he boasts, why need he fear to have returned the money to the Treasury, even supposing that it could be subsequently claimed by himself? But it is not true that members who return their back pay to the Treasury make themselves the voluntary creditors of the government. Both the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury dissent from General SPINNER'S opinion on this matter. Not a single member who has refunded the grab will ever succeed in getting hold of it again, no matter how greatly he may desire to do so. FARNSWORTH'S "explanation" is simply that of a thorough-paced demagogue. He held on to the money until it scorched his fingers, and then tried to make a little cheap capital out of his baffled avarice.

BENEVOLENCE of all kinds was probably never more needed than it will be during the ensuing winter. The present financial distress, the stoppage of manufactories, and the general depression of ordinary business, will bear heavily on women as well as men, almost everywhere. No one whose heart is in the right place can think of the cheerless days that begin to darken around us, with feelings other than those of the liveliest sympathy for the deserving poor. Our own city has large numbers of these; among whom are many working women whose wages are their sole support. Some time ago, it will doubtless be remembered, an association of philanthropic ladies successfully exerted themselves for the establishment, in Allegheny city, of a "Boarding Home" for this meritorious class of our fellow laborers. This evening the third anniversary meeting of this noble institution will be held, and while the "Home" which has thus been provided is paid for, a heavy expense has been incurred by the managers in rendering it as comfortable and convenient in its appointments as possible. Their treasury is empty, and they need assistance; not only to liquidate their already existing indebtedness, but to enable them to carry on their operations on an extended scale, and to meet the probable extraordinary demands of the approaching season. We think their reliance on the generosity of our citizens will not prove to have been misplaced. Our people have liberal hearts, and charity begins at home.

### TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE.

The New York Financial *Chronicle* thus enumerates the various enterprises in which the Sprague family, of Rhode Island, was engaged:

"The failure has not been unexpected. Large as was the capital of the Spragues, their engagements were larger still. Public spirited, benevolent, almost prodigal in dealing with their great wealth, they could not stoop to the little shifts by which timid, selfish people take care of themselves and keep their fortunes out of harm's way. From such causes acting through many years, Governor Sprague and his friends became burdened with a wonderful variety of distracting concerns and heterogeneous occupations. In Rhode Island they run nearly 280,000 spindles and twenty-eight printing machines, employing 10,000 hands in their mills and print-works. In Maine and New Hampshire they have extensive timber mills, saw-mills and other works, which find labor for multitudes of men in the lumbering season. At Columbia, South Carolina, they have mills, and they own large tracts of land in Kansas and Texas. Besides this, they are owners of railroads, steamboats, iron foundries, locomotive works, mowing machine companies, and other like concerns. Their steamship company has eight steamers, employs 900 hands, and owns property worth $1,000,000. Their mill property is estimated at $4,200,000, and their print works at $1,905,000. Their pay roll has reached at times $25,000 a day. Now it is evident that all this multiplicity of business required an immense capital, and the bankers of this city have long known that too much of the capital was borrowed."

It was no wonder, then, that the SPRAGUES failed. We mean no disparagement to them when we say that they deserved to fall. In the great economy of human nature, it never was designed that one man, or one family should have a monopoly of all the enterprise going. The human capacity is limited, and every man who undertakes more than he can do, is sure to make a botch of it. We have heard of greedy youngsters who coveted all they saw, and whose eyes were contentiously described as being bigger than their bellies. The commercial greed of this family has evidently led them to overreach themselves. Instead of confining themselves to one legitimate business, and directing their whole energy and capital to that, they have branched out into ship building, lumbering, railroading, and all sorts of manufacturing; and not having capital enough of their own to carry on such an extensive busines, they resorted to borrowing. That is the whole story in a short compass, and while we are sorry for the members of the family, in the losses that have overtaken them, we are *not* sorry they have made the discovery that the work was too big for them. The Great Designer of all things has decreed that each individual man shall bear his share in the world's work, and no more, and he who undertakes more than his share will find the decree insurmountable.

The SPRAGUE family had capital enough of its own to carry on an enormous business without borrowing. Why was it not content with its own ample means? and why should it enter the money market to borrow money which others needed more than it did, and would probably have used more prudently? All honor to its members for their enterprise and public spirit; but they had enough means of their own to employ all their time and skill; and it is those who lack, and not those who are abundantly supplied, who need to be accommodated as borrowers.

The folly of using the abundance which a millionaire possesses as a basis for borrowing more, wherewith to pile up other millions upon what he already has, was demonstrated in the case of HORACE F. CLARK, the now deceased President of the Lake Shore road. This man was the possessor of millions, in his own right, which he invested in Lake Shore stock; it was a good investment; paid him well; and as an officer of the company, his time was fully employed in taking care of the capital he had so invested. As his pecuniary return for this was ample, he should have been content; but he was not. He wanted more—he wanted, in fact, to own the road, and to be a great railroad king. He took the stock he had in the road and pledged it as collateral for borrowed money, with which he bought other stock; this he also pledged for more money to buy more stock, until he had accumulated, according to the published figures, $20,000,000 of stock which was pledged, at par, for $14,000,000 of borrowed money. Thus, at the time of his death, his estate was supposed to be worth $6,000,000 clear. But when the affairs of the Lake Shore road came to be examined it was found that it had been badly managed; there were some ugly developments; the stock began to decline; and as it finally dropped to 60, from par, before the collaterals could be closed out to pay the borrowed money they were pledged to secure, it can easily be seen how the $6,000,000 would dwindle away before the scorching shrinkage to which the stock was subjected.

Here was greed, and nothing else. This man had enough and to spare. He did not need to borrow, and he absorbed means to promote his grasping schemes, which ought to have been open to the use of men more needy and more deserving of accommodation. He failed to accomplish anything but embarrassment for himself, just as the SPRAGUES have done; and while these huge borrowers have done no good for themselves, they have rendered the money market tight and thereby crippled innumerable individual enterprises that, but for them, might have been successful.

From all which it follows that monopoly is not a law of nature. Let every man do what he can, and be satisfied when he has reached the limit of his capacity. Enough is as good as a feast. He who has plenty, let him be content with what he has, and leave borrowing to those who have not enough.

### THE ELECTIONS.

Those who imagine that the result of Tuesday's elections portends anything of a reaction against the Republican party, will find themselves to have been thoroughly mistaken, when the real tug of battle comes. So far as the State of New York is concerned, the returns, at this writing, indicate very little, if any increase, in the strength of the Democratic party. It is the Republican stay-at-homes who are responsible for the apparent gains of the Democracy, and we wish them joy of the outcome of their apathy. Voters who neglect the most important duty of freemen, when the discharge of such duty is not an impossibility, are entitled to no pity whatever for any political misfortunes which may befall them—nor have we the slightest sympathy to waste on a single Republican derelict, either in New York or elsewhere. Fine feathers do not make fine birds; and unless a man have not only the courage but the practical constancy of his professed convictions, he might almost as well be without any principles at all. We still retain the Legislature, however; and we are glad to observe that the Constitutional Amendment providing for the appointment of Judges, in place of their election by the people, is in all probability defeated.

The outcome of the struggle in Wisconsin is yet in doubt; but, even if the opposition shall prove to have been successful there, it cannot be claimed as a Democratic triumph, except at the expense of the grossest inconsistency. In that State, as in a number of others, the Democratic party went into voluntary dissolution, and linked its fortunes with the so-called "anti-Monopolists"—the local contests over the prohibitory liquor law also entering into the campaign as an element of considerable positive force.

Arkansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Mississippi have all gone Republican; while, judging from the returns which have as yet come to hand, the Republicans of New Jersey appear to have held their own.

No one expected Republican successes either in Maryland or Virginia, both of which are Bourbon States of such pronounced proclivities, that the news of the election of the Democratic ticket is not a whit more surprising than would be information to the effect that the Dutch had taken Holland.

So far as national politics are involved, the boasted "triumph" of the Democracy will be found to be as empty as the udder of a barren cow. So far as the Republican party is interested, the election contains its lessons, to some of which we may hereafter refer.

IF THE statements of the Versailles correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are to be relied on, there is not the slightest room for doubt as to the position of President MACMAHON with regard to the question of Republicanism versus royalty. He declares that he has no sympathy with the former, and that he will not consent to hold power after the constitutional vote. He affirms that when he accepted the Presidency, it was on the express understanding that he should be nothing more than a sentinel guarding the Assembly while it decided upon a settled form of government; and he demands that, in the event of the success of its upholders, the Republic shall be proclaimed for good and all, and the government be transferred to a President chosen from the Republican ranks. The Assembly, which met yesterday, will unquestionably reject the monarchist notion, and this will also involve the retirement of MACMAHON.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Texas is advancing. A Houston paper announces that they have "got shet" of carpet-baggers, and notwithstanding, have elected a city council, one of whom can read and write.

Some sensible New York workmen, thrown out of employment, have left for furrin' parts, the Adirondacks, where they propose to pass the winter in hunting and trapping.

A fashionable virtue for the winter is economy.

Corn and wheat are carried from Chicago to Buffalo for five cents per bushel. If the Patrons of Husbandry can improve on this, the sooner they go into the inland, water transportation business the better for the owners of vessels plying on lakes and rivers.

Ohio's tobacco crop this year is stated at thirty thousand hogsheads. A reviler of the weed says that it will probably find its way into a million of other hogs' heads all over the country.

Admiral Popoff is a famous naval commander of Russia, and in his honor all the Black Sea ironclads are to be called "Popoffky." Why add to the horrors of war in this way?

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, is out in a letter denouncing the wave of barbarism which is surging over that section and threatening to submerge its civilization. What Vance really means is, "Damn the bigger."

The Illinois and Michigan canal will close for the season on the 20th of this month.

The November railroad dividends which should be paid on about five hundred million dollars, bonds and shares, will amount to nearly or quite ninety per cent. of the whole in the various markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in sterling money abroad. A number of the defaults are of old standing.

At last St. Louis is on the right track, having grown tired of scoffing at Chicago, deriding Cincinnati and making jokes at the expense of Milwaukee. The metropolis of Missouri is striving to obtain the trade of Northern Texas. A well directed ambition this, which, like virtue, will bring its own reward.

The wrecks during October of vessels belonging to, or bound to, or from ports of the United States, aggregate fifty-nine, the value of the vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, being $718,000.

The Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has issued a circular to the bondholders, in which he says the only way to re-establish the credit of the company is to fund its entire floating debt in income bonds, to be paid out of the net earnings of the road.

The Australian colonies are flourishing finely. The Colonial Treasurer for New South Wales has just made his financial statement, announcing a large surplus, and a rapidly increasing revenue. No taxes are retained except for revenue purposes.

Iron ship building on the Clyde is prosperous, there being not less than a hundred ships in course of construction at the various yards of Glasgow, Greenock, Dunbarton and other points on the river.

Khiva has been "annexed" to Russia by a stroke of the pen; the latter country thereby obtaining an additional line of communication towards India and a strong advance position in Central Asia.

The Grand Master of the Masonic order of Kansas has decided that a Master Mason who keeps a dram shop should be suspended or expelled, and that a saloon keeper is not a suitable person for the degrees.

Apropos of the project of keeping the Erie canal from freezing by means of steam pipes, it is now proposed to prevent railroads being blocked up with snow by making the rails hollow and filling them with steam, so that the snow would melt on them as it fell.

The married members of the recent Woman's Convention in New York, averaged three and a half children apiece, which ought to be enough for any well regulated mother.

The other states of Central America are proposing, in view of the disturbed condition of things in Honduras, to apportion that country among them, "and thus restore the general credit." The point of the joke is that each of these states averages half a dozen revolutions a year.

The Aleuts complain of the heavy tax on seal oil.

The recently completed geological survey of Lawrence county, Ind., developed some very rich deposits of iron ore.

By the completion of the International bridge at Buffalo, a new era in through travel from New York to the West is thrown open, the delay and expense of transfers and ferriage now hitherto direct most of the travel to either the Niagara Falls or the Lake Shore routes.

There is a band of about sixty persons on Terry Island, in the Connecticut river, who have assembled there for the purpose of coming the Lord. They have tents erected for temporary residences, and seem to anticipate that their sojourn on earth will be brief.

The present season, under the influence of two good wheat crops past, has been one of activity thorughout California. A large number of improvements have been made through the interior during the year, and the demand for lumber throughout the State has been exceptionally large.

Fractical philanthropy. The Shaker Society of South Union, Kentucky, has offered to adopt and educate fifty of the children orphaned by the recent pestilence in Memphis.

During the month of October the receipts of grain at Buffalo, including flour received as wheat, was 14,487,176 bushels, an increase over 1872 of 3,156,365 bushels; from the 1st of January to October 31, 64,435,744 bushels, an increase over 1872 of 10,161,156 bushels.

Swindlers of both sexes are reported to be busy in various districts collecting money from charitable but foolish people, under pretense of the subscriptions being in aid of the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers.

The census of 1870 gave Cleveland a population of 92,000; and, if it be true, as everybody there claims, that the city now numbers from 150,000 to 160,000 souls, the fact shows the extraordinary growth of manufactures during the last three years, as the increased population is almost entirely due to these.

As an evidence of the hard times in New York city it is stated that the pawnbrokers are doing four times the amount of business they were doing a few months ago, and owing to scarcity of money are giving less than a third of the value of articles presented.

Marvin & Co., the safe manufacturers, have adopted the plan of reducing prices forty per cent. and offering to keep their workmen steadily employed at a corresponding reduction of prices. They believe that a similar arrangement by other manufacturers would give business a new impetus and prevent a great deal of distress.

A California farmer has discovered a new use for alkali springs. He uses them for washing his sheep, before shearing; the strong alkali purifying every particle of dirt and grease, and leaving the fleece perfectly white.

It is calculated by philologists that at the end of another hundred years the English speaking races in the British Islands, Australasia and the United States will number 860,000,000, while the German speaking peoples will be only 124,000,000, and the French speaking peoples only 69,000,000, or one person to speak French for every twelve or thirteen speaking English throughout the world.

The Geographical Society of France propose to have a portion of the desert of Sahara surveyed, with a view of learning the practicability of turning the water of the Gulf of Gabes on to this vast expanse of sand, and thus convert it into an inland sea.

The prosperity of the shipbuilding interests, noted from time to time in the COMMERCIAL, continues unabated. The numerous yards in Philadelphia, as well as those in Chester and Wilmington, are being worked to their full capacity. From New England comes the same cheering intelligence.

It is announced that the work of rebuilding the city of Boston, smitten by two great conflagrations, is about to be suspended for the winter.

During the past fiscal year there were sent home from foreign ports 983 destitute seamen at an expense of $11,019. There were 13 seamen brought to the United States during the year, charged with crime, at a cost of $96. There was refunded from the Treasury, where it had been placed by consuls, to the representatives of four seamen and three citizens who had died abroad, $2,618.

Deserters are returning to the Newport, Ky., barracks at the rate of four per day, availing advantage of the pardon held out by the President in his proclamation to all who return to the service by the 1st of January.

### PERSONAL.

Jeff. Davis is visiting some friends at Newport, (Ky.,) and is said to be "looking exceedingly wan." During one of his railroad trips, some time ago, he was thought to be looking wanton.

Barnum has reached Paris, and it is supposed there that he is trying to find the nurse of M. Thiers and put her on exhibition. We believe, however, that he is endeavoring to secure the baby picked up by young Louis during his baptism of fire.

Count de Strzelecki, who associated his name with science by his careful explorations of a large portion of Australia, and by inspiring specimens of the gold of that colony to Great Britain long before its presence was thought of by any one else, has just died at his residence in London.

The Washington gossips have it that General Belknap, the Secretary of War, is to be married during the present month to a lady well known in fashionable society there.

A Massachusetts man has just eloped with his own wife. He deserted her for another woman, seven years ago, and she went to California and got rich, and returning a few days ago, found him repentant and quite tender toward her and her money, so they met, by appointment, at the town depot, and eloped in the same locomotive, each having the objective point.

Professor William F. Poole, for the last two or three years Librarian of the Public Library in Cincinnati, is about to retire from that position, having accepted a corresponding position in Chicago. Cincinnati has now one of the best, if not quite the best, public libraries in the West.

News of the death of Dr. Walter Briscoe comes from Paris. He was an American resident, or a sportive turn of mind; a wit, or practical joker, and eccentric. Any time these twenty years he might be found, between the hours of two and six in the afternoon, sunning himself in the Rue de la Paix, or sipping his claret in front of the Cafe Riche. Of him it might be said, as the old ballad said of Sir John—

"His land was free, his means was easy,
A finer, nobler gent than he
Ne'er drove about the Shons-Eleesy,
Or paced the Roo de Rivolee."

He died nearly eighty years old, and leaves an estate of half a million.

There is a Justice of the Peace in Iowa, before whom a citizen had prosecuted his daughter's lover for ejecting him from his own parlor the Sunday evening previous. The testimony went as follows:

"It 'pears that this young feller was courtin' the plaintiff's gal in plaintiff's parlor, and that plaintiff intruded, and was put out by defendant. Courtin' is necessity, and must not be interrupted. Therefore the laws of Iowa will hold that a parent has no legal right in a room where courtin' is afoot, and so the defendant is discharged and the plaintiff must pay costs."

A very affecting scene occurred at a St. Louis hotel the other day. Three brothers, who had not seen each other for twenty years, met at the register. They are all wealthy gentlemen, and have been living respectively in Dakota, Missouri and Kentucky.

Five out of nine of the leading business houses in Manchester, Iowa, are managed by ladies, and are said to be managed well, too. The name of the town should be changed to Womanchester, out of compliment to the ladies.

A beautiful and wealthy anonyma of Kensington, England, has made a sensation by marrying a youthful lover of the first circles, paying six thousand pounds to make good his bank defalcation, giving him her whole fortune, and finally committed suicide because he deserted her. She protested that she married to secure his reformation and her own. Poor Magdalen!

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

### A Few Specimens of Press Opinions on the Result of Its Deliberations.

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Republic.]

The members of the Constitutional Convention wasted no time last week, and consequently considerable work was accomplished. Among other provisions agreed upon was one authorizing the next Legislature to apportion the State into fifty Senatorial districts, the new Senators to be elected next fall and those who were elected last year and this—twenty-two in all—to be ousted; one providing that the election to decide whether the new constitution shall be accepted or rejected shall take place on the third Tuesday of December; one providing that the convention shall reconvene in Harrisburg after the election to examine the returns, a duty which they are not required to perform by the law under which the Convention was called, but which they insolently arrogate, and one providing that the Constitution shall be submitted as a whole and not in sections. It is truly a matter for public rejoicing and thanksgiving that the costly farce is so near at a close. Among the members of the Convention are gentlemen who, before they entered upon the duties of their present position, enjoyed a reputation for good sense and judgment, but it was soon manifest that when they essayed to become constitution makers they mistook their calling. A million of dollars will scarcely suffice to pay all the expenses of this convocation of wisdom—a million which might as well have been thrown into the gutter. The document to be submitted in December is so full of inconsistencies and outrages upon personal and corporate rights that it is an insult to ask any honest man to vote for its acceptance. The law calling for the convention was enacted in obedience to the general demand for a modification of our present constitution to such an extent that legislative corruption might be stayed, but the delegates have paid no attention whatever to the existing one, and have given us one entirely new, and which should and will be overwhelmingly defeated. To keep its contents as secret as possible only twenty-one thousand copies of the document are to be distributed among the eight hundred thousand voters of the Commonwealth, but if the press of the State will act promptly, every Republican and Democrat will fully understand the enormity he is asked to indorse, and be prepared to cast his ballot against it.

[From the Reading Eagle, Democratic.]

The Convention has disappointed the people, who expected much better results from its labors, especially as its deliberations lasted more than a year. It turned out as we predicted. Its worst act is submitting it to the people in mid-winter. There was too much talk and too little work, and too little interest felt in their duties by most of the members. The new Constitution will be voted upon as a whole, and not by sections.

[From the Lancaster Examiner.]

The labors of the members of the Constitutional Convention have about closed, and from a cursory examination of their work, we are compelled to say they have lamentably failed in comprehending the great underlying element, *the rights of the people*, which is the foundation of our system of representation and government, *the equality of all men* in the government. There were too many old, vain, conceited men—men, who in the egotism of their own greatness, look back on their lives as failures, and not appreciated by *the people*. There were too many who had been shelved—laid aside as having served their day, but were brought forward on this occasion for parade and show; and for which they did, it is true, very well. Their names printed on the tickets on election day were regarded with great favor by the "respectable" class of voters. They were not confined to any one party. They belong to both. They are neither Democrats, though elected as such, or Republicans though elected by that party. They are fossilized aristocrats, who believe that certain people were born *to rule other people*, and they especially are able to and ought to do that thing for us. That they think they know better what the people want, than the people do themselves. It is not to be wondered then that with such notions they should undertake to deprive the people, in direct opposition to the *express law* and understanding of the people, *when they vote in favor of a Constitutional Convention*, "that *one-third* of all the members of the Convention *shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a popular vote of any change* and amendments proposed by the Convention."

In the face of this express understanding they now refuse to let the people vote directly *for* what they approve, and *against* what they are opposed to. They in their superior wisdom compel the people to accept their work as the perfection of wisdom. For ourselves there are many things we should be glad to vote for, but rather than vote for others that we regard as outrages, we shall vote against the whole thing, and do what we can towards securing the defeat of the Constitution as a whole. We prefer to "bear the ills we have," than impose others and greater ones on posterity. We shall, from time to time, lay before our readers such portions of the Constitution we object to, with our objections, leaving them to judge of their soundness.

They have not only defied the expressed wishes for the people, but they have "gerrymandered" the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, actually perpetrated the outrage of a "gerrymander" in the organization of a thing that has always been denounced as infamous when perpetrated by a partisan legislature to continue only years. But in their superior goodness and greatness would fasten it on the people for an indefinite period of time—for "all time" so far as most of them and we are concerned. In this, too, they have shown themselves neither Democrats or Republicans, of the school of Jefferson, Jackson or Lincoln. This we shall make so plain that the simplest mind can comprehend the full scope and bearing of the question.

It is an ordinary custom in leases to have a covenant that the tenant shall keep the premises in good order and repair. As to just what this covenant may mean, however, there is considerable difference of opinion, and sometimes the intervention of a judge and jury are necessary to settle the question. A case of this kind has been on trial in the Superior Court of Baltimore, in which the Judge, in charging the jury, described the legal aspect of the matter. The word "keep," he said, implied an obligation to put the premises in repair, if they were out of repair when received, and to keep them so, for it would be idle to stipulate to keep in repair what is not in repair, and the covenant was, therefore, equivalent to "put and keep and deliver up" in good order and repair. The real difficulty, however, was in the words "good order and repair." These words, he said, meant such a reasonable condition of fitness as belongs to houses of the age, class and condition, as good repair for one house may not be for another. It was not necessary that an outgoing tenant should repaint and repaper, but only keep the paint and paper in such condition as is consistent with the use; not allow the house to be defaced; use it with proper and reasonable care; and deliver it up as it may be left after such care. The Judge remarked that there was no custom or rule of law by which an outgoing tenant was obliged to repair and repaint, unless under a distinct and well-defined agreement to that effect. On the other hand, there is no implication that the tenant shall keep the premises as received. The obligation to keep in good order and repair does not mean to keep the house in the condition in which it is received, but in a condition that is reasonable.


EVERY person should understand how to treat a fresh wound, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful, as unprovident says, "take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case, a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my wonted comforts. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery."

**Help the Torpid Organs.**

When the body is in a state of health, the food taken into the stomach acts on the bowels as a stimulant, causing in them that worm-like motion by which their contents are expelled. The liver being in a natural condition, the flow of bile (which is a mild cathartic) into the intestines is ample and regular, and hence the discharges are easy and sufficiently frequent. The reverse of all this constitutes costiveness, and the only true method of cure is to restore the functional activity of the two important organs which use the bowels as a sewer for the egress of waste matter. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be confidentially recommended as the most effective of all medicines. It is not too much to say that chronic constipation would be unknown if the Bitters were in universal use as a remedy in the earlier stages of the complaint. At this period of the year, when dyspepsia with all its kindred disorders are so apt to be engendered and aggravated by the capricious state of the atmosphere, this unequaled stimulant, tonic and alterative should be taken daily.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books and blanks &c., furnished at the office.

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EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, over looking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by a sufficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. was seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.
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McKEE'S.
DRY GOODS
At Prices Suited to the Times
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.
Real Bargains!
GREAT REDUCTIONS!
AT McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
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McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
*Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their*
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
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*Now in Store and to arrive.*
Large Lines of Goods
*Are offered at Prices*
As Low as Before the War,
*And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.*
SEPTEMBER 5th,
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*THE NEW IMPROVED*
Remington Sewing Machine
AWARDED
The "Medal for Progress,"
AT VIENNA, 1873,
The HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" Awarded a the Exposition.
*No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.*

A FEW GOOD REASONS:
1—A *New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED, and secured by Letters Patent.
2—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods*.
3—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner, with ease.
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5—DURABLE—*Runs for years* without Repairs.
6—Is *Not Liable to get out of order*, forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which *insures uniform length of stitch at any speed*. Has our new *Thread Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle bar and *prevents injury to thread*.
7—DESIGN—Most *graceful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skilful and experienced mechanics*, at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.
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STEAM
SYPHON PUMPS!
All persons are hereby notified that
HUGH COLL,
On the 17th day of July, 1872, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,
SOLD and TRANSFERRED
TO
*SHERIFFS & LOUGHREY,*
NOW
J. B. Sheriff & Son,
The exclusive right to Manufacture and Sell
Steam Syphon Pumps
Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others said Pumps, as in each case an action will be brought for infringement. Our make of Pumps bear the number of our office.
68 Water Street,
And date of Patent, JUNE 8TH, 1869. All others are infringements.
J. B. SHERIFF & SON.
Pittsburgh, October 24, 1873.

Anthracite Coal
The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wehrum's Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Telephones. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.
Orders for Coal Lands filled on short notice.
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
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F. JAY CRANK.....JAMES H. STOKES.
CRANK & STOKES,
DEALERS IN
Coal, Nut Coal and Slack,
OFFICE, WATER STREET,
Between Penn Avenue and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
Address Cask Box 24, or leave orders at
DILWORTH BRO'S, Liberty, head of Wood street;
S. GILMORE, No. 17 Smithfield street;
J. B. BELL, Penn avenue, near Congress st.;
HENDRICK, JAMISON & CO., No. 104 Fourth ave;
Or at our Office at the Point, will receive prompt attention.

REMOVAL.
A. MARTIN & CO.,
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, have Removed to their new Rooms,
No. 211 LIBERTY STREET,
Where can be found a choice and complete stock of CRACKERS AND CONFECTIONERY.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE.
*BLANKETS,*
From the great Sale in New York at much lower Prices than formerly.
Coverlets and Quilts,
Also at Prices adapted to the times.
Shawls, Shawls.
Broche, Paisley and Black Thibet Long and Square; also Stripe, Plain and Check. Rare Bargains in these.
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The New Blue and all other Colors. Fancy Styles at 75c.
ARMY BLOUSES,
Overcoats and Sacks, at way down prices.
Men's Wear, Boys' Wear.
An immense and varied stock, at surprising bargains.
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Especial attention is invited to these Goods and their Prices, as we are Selling them at still greater bargains.
PLAIDS, PLAIDS.
A fine stock, in great variety, of beautiful patterns.
TRIMMED SUITS, $3 00,
For Ladies and Misses. Not more than half their value.
Sewing Machines, $1 25.
The LITTLE NELL. A perfect piece of Mechanism. Also higher priced machines.
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Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
*Hosiery and Glove

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS N. HILL

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SEVEN PER CENT.

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Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships now running to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 5, 1873.

At the request of one of our bank Presidents we republish the following letter addressed to the New York *Daily Bulletin*, and the remarks by the editor of that paper. The evil spoken of is one which has grown on our banking system like a parasyte, and has done much to intensify the evils of the present difficulties. All bank officers have felt the need of a reform in this respect, and a paper looking to a partial reform has been in circulation, for the signature of the banks, for some days past, but we must suggest that the agreement in question will work but a partial reform, and that some more thorough measure should be adopted, which will put an end to the whole abuse.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1873.

*To the Editor of the Bulletin:*

One of the most irritating matters in the business of banking during these days of panic has been the unavoidable discontinuance of the practice of some banks, of taking checks not payable through the Clearing House as cash, and crediting such checks to the depositor instead of taking them for collection, thereby increasing falsely the deposits of the banks, and at the same time subjecting the banks to be drawn upon for money not received, and which could not be collected, for a period of five to fifteen days; also to the payment of government tax on the fictitious deposits, and subjecting the bank to keeping a reserve of 25 per cent. of the amount even when not drawn upon by the depositors.

The practice of receiving such checks has led to a large increase in their amount. Remittances from the country, that used to be sent direct to the New York or in money, are now sent in checks drawn on banks situated from 500 miles to Texas, which have to be sent back for collection to those places, and then remitted, as they should have been at first, by drafts on the city of New York.

The expense and delay are not the only evils in the case, but the usage passes the banks in the position of lenders of money without interest and without knowing anything about the security. The checks are deposited in the receiving teller's, who know but little about the dealers, and neither dealer nor teller knows whether the check is good at the bank it is drawn upon. The practice is of no benefit to a responsible dealer, for if his balance is all the time sufficient to cover the checks while collecting, he is not benefited by the apparent increase of his deposit, while the bank is put to the needless expense of taxation and reserve by placing those items in the deposit account instead of in the collection account, where they properly belong.

Solvent depositors should object to having the bank they deal in made unsafe by any such practice. During the late panic the necessity forced the banks who had been unwise enough to initiate the practice to refuse to continue it, and it behooves the Clearing House banks to put a stop to it by requiring all banks from its privileges that credit checks as cash that are not payable through the Clearing House.

Checks on city banks, if not good at the bank drawn upon, are returned forthwith, giving the opportunity of returning any check that may be drawn upon such deposit unpaid; but when country bank checks are received it takes several days to find out whether they are good or not. In the meantime the depositor may have drawn upon them.

Any dealer having a post-dated check on a city bank, would, if he wanted to use it, ask to have it discounted. In that case the bank is paid for the advance, and has the opportunity of judging whether the parties are worthy of credit; but a bank in receiving country checks as cash is lending money, without pay, and running the risk blindly without any knowledge on the subject. The practice now opens a wide door for kiting and fraud.

Let the Clearing House Committee act on this matter so as to prevent it entirely, or have no dealings wit those doing so dangerous a business.

A BANK PRESIDENT.

The complaint of our correspondent is doubtless well founded. The banks, besides incurring the expense of clerical force, postage, etc., involved in collecting the checks, lose a great deal of interest through advancing on them before the collections have been made, the period of such interest being from three to fifteen days, and still further, have to pay 5 per cent. tax and hold 25 per cent. reserve of idle money against deposits which, in a certain sense, are fictitious and cannot be used by the banks. To this extent, there is solid ground for the bank resisting this usage. At the same time, the services thus rendered by the banks to the public are so essential to commercial convenience that it is the highest degree important that no hasty measure in the highest degree important that no hasty measures should be taken to enforce the just rights of the banks in the case.

The usage has assumed its present dimensions from the habit into which country correspondents have fallen of remitting in checks instead of by bank drafts collectable in New York. There is no justification for that custom. The remitter thereby gains a few days' time, to which he has no right; and his check has to be sent back to the place of issue to be collected through a bank draft, which could as easily have been sent at first. Some remedy for this abuse; but it would be well for men of business here, if they wish to avoid threatened inconvenience and expense, to insist, as far as possible, upon their country correspondents substituting bank drafts on New York for their own checks, in making future remittances. Perhaps it might be well for the Clearing House banks, by common consent, to request their customers to enforce this rule as far as they can. If, after such notice, there is no abatement of the abuse, the banks might well consider what measures were required for their protection in the premises. Such absolute action by the Clearing House as our correspondent recommends, amounting to excommunication of dissentient banks, is, however, a sort of arrbitrariness which it would be dangerous to introduce into the Clearing House regulations.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

| November 5, 1873. | 10:30 | 11 | 12 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Gold | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107 | 107¼ |
| Central | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Western Union Tele'g | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Quicksilver | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Pacific Mail | | | | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26 |
| Adams Express | | | | 67 | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | | | | 65 | | |
| American Express | | | | 49 | | |
| United States Express | | | | 49 | 48½ | |
| New York Central | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Erie | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Michigan Southern | | | | 90 | | |
| Lake Shore | | | | 91 | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | | | | 92 | | |
| Chicago & Northwestern | | | | 62 | | |
| Do preferred | | | | | | |
| Rock Island | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| St. Paul | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| St. Paul preferred | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Wabash | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Fort Wayne | | | | 100 | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Union Pacific | | | | 83 | | |
| Chicago and Alton | | | | 90 | | |
| Toledo, Wabash and Erie | | | | 34 | | |
| Illinois Central | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ |
| Harlem | | | | 140 | | |
| Cleveland & Toledo | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Cincinnati & Indianapolis | | | | 40 | | |
| Do preferred | | | | 70 | | |
| Terre Haute | | | | 15 | | |
| Do preferred | | | | 30 | | |
| Panama | | | | 135 | | |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| Do preferred | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

| | Evening. |
|---|---|
| 1881 | 113½ |
| 1882 | 106¾ |
| 1864 | 106¾ |
| 1865 | 109¼ |
| 1865, new | 111¾ |
| 1867 | 111¾ |
| 1868 | 111¾ |
| 10-40s | 106 |
| New 5s | |
| Gold | 107 |
| Currency 6s | 109 |
| Tennessees, old | 62 |
| Tennessees, new | 62 |
| South Carolinas, July | 108 |
| North Carolinas, old | |
| North Carolinas, new | |
| Missouris | 84½ |

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 41 | Phila. and Erie | 15 |
| Reading | 49 | Pittsburgh 8s | |
| United Cos | 113¾ | Allen'y Valley 7-30s | |
| Oil Creek | 12 | Central Trans | |
| Lehigh Valley | 53¾ | Empire Trans | 46 |

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have not seen the market, taken as a whole, look as active for the past week or two as it was to day. Not that any large round lots were disposed of, but we know that a large number of sales were made, and good many buyers were on the street, all of which tended to cheer up the heretofore despondent produce merchants.

As will be seen below the receipts of the various articles of produce in the city have fallen off this week when compared with those of the present week.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

| Flour, bbls | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 9,874 | 7,740 | 17,614 |
| Apples, bbls | 2,318 | 1,846 | 4,164 |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,913 | 1,631 | 3,544 |
| Corn, sks | 8,386 | 6,899 | 15,285 |
| Wheat, sks | 6,613 | 3,543 | 10,156 |
| Barley, sks | 4,971 | 4,016 | 8,987 |
| Rye, sks | 2,919 | 2,189 | 5,108 |
| Oats, sks | 10,099 | 11,251 | 21,350 |
| Butter, pkg | 212 | 192 | 404 |
| Bacon, pieces | 1,704 | 52 | 317 |
| Bacon, tierces | 385 | 3,316 | 5,092 |
| Potatoes, bush | 22,217 | 9,485 | 31,756 |

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for October for the past five years:

| | Oct. 1869 | Oct. 1870 | Oct. 1871 | Oct. 1872 | Oct. 1873 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | 26,142 | 27,869 | 16,518 | 42,663 | 29,345 |
| Apples | 11,240 | 24,042 | 27,169 | 5,237 | 12,805 |
| Cheese | 3,259 | 3,302 | 3,310 | 3,757 | 3,257 |
| Corn | 11,899 | 11,723 | 24,110 | 19,087 | 28,740 |
| Wheat | 20,120 | 13,720 | 33,705 | 11,758 | 34,141 |
| Barley | 20,238 | 18,268 | 17,249 | 20,874 | 16,118 |
| Rye | 5,214 | 3,382 | 3,615 | 4,240 | 10,477 |
| Oats | 19,782 | 26,259 | 39,236 | 33,233 | 61,359 |
| Butter | 797 | 1,115 | 847 | 1,150 | 960 |
| Bacon, pcs | | 5,500 | 126 | 7,373 | 3,760 |
| Bacon, tcs | | 253 | 234 | 653 | 1,544 |
| Potatoes | | | | 23,581 | 30,415 |

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, bbls | 112 |
| Butter, pgs | 87 |
| Potatoes, bush | |
| Cheese, bxs | 746 |
| Flour, bbls | 1,719 |

Below will be found the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles enumerated:

ALES—Trade continues to ruin stock, with no change to note in prices. We quote: X, $9; XX, $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ₱ bbl. English ale, in kilderkins of 29 gals, $22 75@24; 50's, 44 gallons, $42 50@45; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $3 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 per doz.

ASHES—Prices unchanged since our last report. Soda-ash, common, 4¼c; do refined, 5½@6c; nitro, 4½@5c; strength, 5¼c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10c; black lead, 4½@5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply with but a moderate demand. We quote: 50's, $4 50; 100's, $8 ₱ gallon, as to quantity and purchasers.

BRASS—There is not much inquiry for either medium or navy. We can quote navy at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel and medium at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel, according to quality and purchasers.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a good trade to report, and prices remain unchanged as follows: 1, 5 cans $1 60 ₱ doz; 2, 10 cans $2 75; 3, 10 cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes 40c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5 X $3 50 ₱ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ₱ doz; No. 4, $3 ₱ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ₱ doz; No. 2, $2 25 ₱ doz; No. 1 $1 75 ₱ doz. No. 3 Hurl, $3 50 ₱ doz; No. 2 do, $3 ₱ doz; Shakers, $3 ₱ doz.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand continues light, with the supply fair. We can quote green at 3@3½c; green buckwheat 2½@3c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand seems to be improving with a good stock for purchasers to select from. We can quote at 4½@5c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade can be reported as very active, the demand keeping close up to the supply. Prices, however, remain unchanged as follows: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 13½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₱ lb, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 16c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₱ doz, $7 50. Bacon —shoulders, in salt sides, 8c; short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9¾c; clear sides, ₱ lb, 10c. Mess pork, ₱ bbl, $15 50. Lard, country leaf, in tierces, ₱ lb, 9c; ₱ bbls, ₱ lb, 9¾c; refined for summer use, in tierces, ₱ lb, 9c; refined for summer use, in ½ bbls, 9¾c; refined, for summer use, in kegs, 10c; refined in 3 lb cauldrons, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined in 5 lb cauldrons, ₱ lb, 12c; refined in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined in 5 lb pails, ₱ lb, 12½c. Ham sausage, ₱ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—There was a fair trade doing in the choice to fancy, and for prime to choice packages. We can quote choice roll at 35@37c ₱ lb, and 30@32c if by the single tub; good packer butter in fair request at 26@28c ₱ lb; medium dull at 18@20c ₱ lb.

CANNED GOODS—There is a very good trade to report, both city and country orders filling year to date in excess of that of last year. We can quote the following: ₱ 2 lbs blackberries, ₱ dozen, $2 25; 2 lbs white cherries, $2 40; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 40; 2 lbs green gages, $3 75; 2 lbs peaches, $2 50; 3 lbs peaches, $3; 2 lbs California pears, $3 00; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 75; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs pineapples, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 50; 2 lbs huckleberries, $2 50; 2 lbs whortleberries, $2 75; 2 lbs lima beans, $3 00; 2 lbs string beans, $2 00; 2 lbs Boston corn, $2 00; 2 lbs Burlington sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green pea, $3 00; 2 lbs succotash, $2 25; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 40; 2½ lbs pumpkins, $2 00; 1 lb California salmon, $3 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $5 50; 1 lb spiced salmon, $1 60; 1 lb fresh boneless cod, $2 75; 2 lbs fresh lobsters, $3 75; 1 lb Cove oysters, $1 15@1 40; 2 lbs Cove oysters, $2 @2@2 30; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 00; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato catsup, quarts, $2 75; tomato catsup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2 50.

*Mustard*—Imitation French mustard, ₱ doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coodman's & D. S. B. $1 10; Colman's do do, $2 25; Coleman's do do, $7 50; 4 and 6 lb do, 42c; 10 lb do, 40c; 18 lb kegs 35c.

CHEESE—Medium, $10; medium and fine $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $7 50; pints, plain or mixed, ₱ doz, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, pints, $3 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon gal one, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $3 75; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $4 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $8 50; English pickled pimento, pints, $3 75; English pickalli, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English walnut pickles, pints, $4 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English Mixtalli pickles, pints, $4 50.

CHEESE—There is a very good trade to report, both in round lots and in a small way. We quote: By the car lot 14½@15c ₱ gallon; if retailed from store 17@18c ₱ gallon.

CRACKERS—The market rules dull, and as a consequence dealers have been compelled to reduce prices on sample goods as follows: Pittsburg biscuit, 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9½c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 7c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Our home market continues remarkably firm both in the demand fully equal to the supply, and unless the receipts prove better than they have been, our jobbers will find it difficult to lay in a sufficient supply for the winter. The foreign export demand continues good, and in the trade at the interior facilities for it difficult to keep up with their orders. We can report previous prices firm and unchanged as follows: N. Y. factory, 13c; N. Y. Young America, 13½; prime New York Goshen, 16c ₱ lb; Ohio factory in round lots, 12½@13c; do Limburger and Swiss, 15@16c; Pittsburgh dealer Limburger, 14½@15c for full cheese maker; in a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17@18c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8½@8¾c for No. 1. Dark lots are dull and nominal at 8c.

CATTLE—Have undergone no change in prices, and we continue to quote as follows: Heesen's Pheenix Mills, $6 75; drift'e Mills, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 @@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $5 @@ $ 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Trade in this article is reported as very good. Prices of single gross cases at $3 ₱ case of 4 doz. packages.

CORN MEAL—Trade rules quiet, with reported sales at 75c ₱ bush. If this meal is bolted, $1 60 ₱ 100 lbs is obtained from the store.

CIDER—Is not much demand as yet. The stock is only moderate, and we can quote it at $6@8 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply as yet continues light, with as yet, little demand. We can quote dried apples at 7@9c per lb, and 10@12c per lb for dried peaches.

EGGS—The market is better supplied at present than it was this time last week, and as a consequence, the demand is not so great. Fresh eggs are selling at 30@32c per doz for fresh, and packers' stock is made at 24@25c per doz. Limed eggs can be quoted at 24@25c per doz.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Extra No. 1 mess mackeral, $35; No. 1 mess mackeral, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackeral, $28; No. 1 shore mackeral $23; extra No. 1 bay mackeral, $19; No. 1 bay mackeral, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackeral, $17; No. 2 bay mackeral, $15; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 50@8 00; Georges codfish, $5 50@6 00; Bay codfish, $4 50; scaled herring, 25c ₱ box; No. 1 roe shad, $1 25; No. 2 roe shad, $1 00.

FEATHERS—There has been more inquiry of late for both No. 1 and 2 grades. The stock, however, continues light and we only quote as follows: No. 1 90c and for 2 55c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The demand for the leading grades of flour continues excellent, but with little disposition on the part of dealers to let the goods unless for cash. The exception of the cases of ruin has compelled the consumer to practice economy wherever it can be done. This, in turn, will be of benefit all around, and hope soon to see business on a more solid footing. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| State winter wheat | $8 50 |
| State red wheat | $ 00@8 25 |
| Fancy St. Louis | 9 00 |
| Fancy Kentucky white wheat | 8 25 |
| Good Ohio red wheat | 7 75@8 00 |
| Wisconsin spring wheat | 6 75@7 00 |
| Minnesota Spring wheats | 7 25 |
| Rye flour | 5 25@5 50 |

GRAIN—Dealers report the market as but moderately active, with a fair inquiry for prime white oats. The receipts of the various kinds of grain have been fair. The sales have been light to-day so far as we could learn.

1 car Indiana red wheat.....$1 50
1 car white oats, sacks furnished.....46
1 car white oats, in elevator.....47

Our previous quotations remain unchanged, as follows: Shelled corn at 40@43c; ear corn, new, 45@50c; old 45@48c; white oats 47@48c; light mixed oats 46@47c; rye 80@85c; wheat 81 45@1 50, and barley $1 20@1 40.

During the past week the following grain sales were made in this city by the car lot:

| | Corn. | Wheat. | Barley. | Rye. | Oats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 30 | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| October 31 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 11 |
| November 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 5 |
| November 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| November 4 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 4 |
| November 5 | 4 | | | | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 15 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 38 |

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, sacks | 982 | Wheat, sacks | 859 |
| Oats, sacks | 3,378 | Corn, sacks | 1,725 |
| Rye, sacks | 1,240 | | |

GROCERIES MARKET.—Dullness still maintains supreme control of the entire grocery market, and from present indications it is likely to remain so for some time to come. There has been nothing to note in the way of activity, and the decline rates are hard to make. The best logs do not bring over $4 40 and then only for assorted stock. Following are the rates current:

For extra Philadelphia, $4 40; prime Philadelphia, $4 25 to $4 35; prime Yorkers, $4 15 to $4 25; roughs $4 00.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep fair. The quality of the stock about the same as usually offers here. A bunch of fine wool, 100 ℔s sheep, sold yesterday at 5c 25, but it is said the same lot would not bring over 5c to-day. Market slow and draggy, buyers taking but little stock. Following are the prices:

Extra 100 ℔s, fine wool, $4 25; prime 95 ℔s, fine wool, $4 00; prime, 90 ℔s, fine wool, $4 25; fair, 85 ℔s, fine wool, $4.

### Monthly Cattle Sales at London, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LONDON, Ohio, November 5, 1873.

The regular monthly cattle sales were held here yesterday, and notwithstanding the tightness in money, considerable stock was sold, and a large crowd were in attendance. Prices ruled ½c per cwt. lower than the sales of October.

### Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, November 6.—Wool very quiet with little doing; Ohio and Pennsylvania medium extra and double extra shade; Wisconsin and Michigan 51@56c.

### Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 5.—Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1 43; extra white do $1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee made at 86c ₱ gallon for winter strained, and 71c ₱ gallon for fall strained.

MINCE MEATS—There is a very fair supply of the various brands in the market, and prices remain nominally unchanged, at 11@11½c ₱ lb by the ½-bbl, and 12c ₱ lb by the tub.

MILL FEED—There is a fair city trade to report, but little doing in heavy round lots, although we learned of a sale of a car lot of bran at 86c per 100 ℔s. Our previous quotations remain unchanged as follows: Middlings at $16@20 ₱ ton; from store $1 25@1 50 ₱ 100 ℔s; oats and corn chops, $1 25@1 40 ₱ 100 ℔s; bran $14@16 ₱ ton.

NUTS—Are in fair request and the supply only moderate. Hickory nuts can be quoted at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Black walnuts are dull at $1 00 ₱ bbl. Peanuts firm at 10@12c ₱ ℔. Chestnuts have declined in price and we can now quote them at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The market for both dressed and undressed is well supplied. The live chickens are slow sale, consumers preferring the dressed as the trouble of cleaning the others. What live chickens were offered to-day were offered at 40c ₱ pair by the coop, and we know of some that were sold as low as 35c ₱ pair. Dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ ℔; dressed turkeys 15@16c ₱ ℔; dressed ducks the like; ₱ ℔.

PEARL WHEAT—Is in good demand and grocers sell it readily at $7 50 ₱ case, less 25 ₱ cent. discount.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 8c ₱ ℔.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ₱ bbl, and $2 00 ₱ bbl, in a retail way. No 1 by the car lot, $1 60; and in a small way, $1 75 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues dull at $3 50, but in a small way from store at $3 75 ₱ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, the hand-Sapolio meeting with good sale everywhere. By the case of 3 gross we could not sell it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio, $5 00 ₱ case.

SOAP—Country soap is in good supply, and dealers are holding it at 5@6c ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Market very quiet at 6¾@7c ₱ ℔.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar can be quoted at 15c@18c ₱ gallon; white wine, 35c ₱ gallon and charge for packages.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—The receipts are becoming light and if shippers continue to hold back their stock an advance may soon be looked for. This naturally will be hailed with delight by the dealers, but otherwise by the consumer.

Onions are growing light in supply as will be seen by the table below for the past two weeks. Jersey sweets have advanced and are held firm at the quotations given.

| Last week. | Bushels. | This week. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October 20 | 1,436 | October 30 | 2,105 |
| October 24 | 765 | October 31 | 2,508 |
| October 25 | 1,733 | November 1 | 152 |
| October 27 | 3,340 | November 2 | 2,100 |
| October 28 | 4,195 | November 4 | |
| October 29 | 9,858 | November 5 | 3,620 |
| Total | 22,271 | Total | 10,485 |

Onions are selling well, particularly the yellow. The supply is but moderate with the demand good.

Apples are being more inquired after and the receipts growing smaller. We do not hesitate to predict that in a month's time the demand will exceed the supply. The stock on hand at present is large and varied, to enable any buyer to be suited.

Quinces are in light supply, the demand far exceeding it. For the past week quinces have sold readily at the quotations below.

We refer our readers to the following list for the ruling quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Potatoes (Irish) per bbl | $ 3 00@3 50 |
| Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot | 80@ 85 |
| Potatoes (peachblows), ₱ bush, by car lot | 85@ 90 |
| Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl | 3 00@3 50 |
| Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl | 2 00@3 50 |
| Apples, choice, per bbl | 3 00@4 00 |
| Apples, ordinary, per bbl | 1 50@2 00 |
| Grapes, per lb | Scarce 15 |
| Pears (Duchess) per box | 2 25@2 50 |
| Pears (Bartlette), per box | 2 00@2 50 |
| Pears (California), per box | 3 00@3 25 |
| Peas, green | 1 20@2 00 |
| Onions, silver skins, per bbl | 3 25@3 50 |
| Onions, red, per bbl | 3 50@4 00 |
| Onions, white per bbl | 3 50@4 00 |
| Cranberries, Alexander cultivated, per bbl | 15 00 |
| Cranberries, carey's cultivated, per bbl | 15 00@16 00 |
| Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl | $ 00@12 00 |
| Cranberries, per box | 4 00 |
| Quinces, per bbl | 3 00@8 00 |

WHISKY—Market steady at 95½@97c ₱ gallon, as to purchasers and quantity. Cologne spirits $1 05 ₱ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; two hoop tubs, $7 25; No 2 do, $6 25; No 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, $1 50@3 00.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market yesterday was dull, and oil was offered at lower figures than the preceding day. The decline was general here and in the oil regions. Fairview oil sold at less than one cent below the market. Barge oil was offered below 3 cents per gallon. Below will be found all the information we could obtain.

CRUDE.

With liberal receipts by rail and river, prices were a shade lower. Buyers were indifferent about purchasing. The asking rates were: Barge oil, 2½@3c; rail oil, 3@3¼c per gallon. These are what may be termed low figures, and ought to bring out buyers. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls, Union pipe.....$1 05
2,000 bbls, Fairview pipe.....1 00
1,000 bbls, Fairview pipe.....99¾

REFINED.

The market was weak and prices were a shade lower. The asking rates were 19¼@19c per gallon. Philadelphia market weak; spot 16c; December 15¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS

The market was dull; the receipts are increasing: City, 42 bbls; country, 1,800.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, November 5.—The *Courier* says: The following were the sales and receipts of petroleum delivered on cars:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | $1 32½ |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 32½ |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 33 |
| 500 bbls upper road, spot | 1 35 |
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 35 |
| 500 bbls upper road, spot | 1 33½ |
| 1,000 bbls Oil City, spot | 1 19½ |
| 1,000 bbls Oil City, spot | 1 25 |
| 1,000 bbls Parker's, Union pipe | 1 05 |
| 1,000 bbls Parker's, Union pipe | 1 05 |
| 1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe | 1 00 |
| 1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe | 1 00 |
| 1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe | 97½ |

The market was weaker with very little doing. Closed quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Market dull; S. W., 16c; crude, 9@c; cases, ½c; sales none; futures, December, nine, ½c.

OIL CITY, November 5.—Market quiet and weak at $1 19@1 25.

ROUSEVILLE, November 5.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 10@1 15.

TIDIOUTE, November 5.—Market dull and weak; $1 00 offered.

TITUSVILLE CENTER, November 5.—Market very dull; quoted at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, November 5.—Market very quiet can hear of no transactions; spot, 32 bbls, at 32½.

PARKERS, November 5.—Market dull and quiet at 97¾@98½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, November 5.—Market to-day weak and very little doing. Sales:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,000 bbls upper road, spot | $1 32½ |
| 2,000 bbls upper road, spot | 1 35 |
| 1,000 bbls Oil City, spot | 1 19½ |
| 1,000 bbls Oil City, spot | 1 25 |
| 2,000 bbls Parker's, spot | 1 05 |
| 2,000 bbls Parker's, spot | 1 00 |
| 1,000 bbls Parker's, spot | 97½ |

PARKER'S LANDING, November 5.—Market quiet and dull; 6 deal bbl, Tuesday, 97½c.

FOXBURG, November 5.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 00@1 05.

TIDIOUTE, November 5.—Market quiet at $1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Refined 16c; crude 9½c; sales 10,000 barrels; futures quiet.

OIL CITY, November 5.—Market unchanged at $1 25.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Crude 8½c; refined about 15½c; hard to quote correctly; nothing doing.

### Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Jos Bushnell | Standard O W | 169 |
| Fisher Bros | Petrolite O W | 318 |
| H McKelvey | Hutchison O W | 241 |
| W m Stewart | Sunbeam O W | 228 |
| H McKelvey | Vesta O W | 314 |
| W m Stewart | Penn O W | 314 |
| Jos Bushnell | Crystal O W | 418 |
| N W Stevenson | Eagle O W | 313 |
| Jos Bushnell | National O W | 462 |
| Lockhart & Frew | Brilliant O W | 462 |
| H McKelvey | Oasis O W | 388 |
| H McKelvey | Vesta O W | 370 |
| H McKelvey | Phœnix O W | 626 |
| H McKelvey | Cosmos O W | 693 |
| B S Duncan | American O W | 684 |
| H McKelvey | Star O W | 311 |
| H McKelvey | Fisher Bros | 457 |
| N W Stevenson | Central O W | 705 |

### Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard O W | 160 | Petrolite O W | 318 |
| Hutchinson O W | 320 | Brilliant O W | 462 |
| Vesta O W | 1,228 | Penn O W | 314 |
| Crystal O W | 488 | Eagle O W | 312 |
| National O W | 624 | Brilliant O W | 624 |
| Cosmos O W | 1,011 | American O W | 684 |
| Star O W | 311 | Fisher Bros | 457 |
| Central O W | 705 | Climax O W | 1,340 |
| Riverside O W | 1,050 | Miller O W | 4,350 |
| Owner | 1,909 | | |
| Total | | | 20,887 |

**Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., P. R. R. and P. R. R.**

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 4, 1873.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| H S A Stewart | Waring Bros & Co, Phila | 110 |
| L Irwin & Co | Waring Bros & Co, Phila | 110 |
| Livingston Bros | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 390 |
| Lockhart & Frew | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 735 |
| Lockhart & Frew | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 1,248 |
| Standard Oil Co | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 1,348 |
| Total | | 4,390 |

### PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. No. head. | Hogs. No. head. | Sheep. No. head. | Horses. No. head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, Nov. 3 | 2,980 | 4,800 | 2,235 | |
| Tuesday, Nov. 4 | 2,090 | 3,300 | 1,200 | 15 |
| Wednesday, Nov. 5 | 2,555 | 1,500 | 1,040 | |
| Total | 4,625 | 9,600 | 5,475 | 15 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle. No. head. | Hogs. No. head. | Sheep. No. head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, Nov. 3 | 1,825 | 7,635 | 435 |
| Tuesday, Nov. 4 | 1,950 | 5,330 | 2,415 |
| Wednesday, Nov. 5 | 1,000 | 2,562 | 800 |
| Total | 3,775 | 15,487 | 3,650 |

**Cattle.**

The arrivals of cattle this week so far have been of through cattle intended for the New York and Philadelphia markets, and of stock intended for sale at this point. In quality most of the offerings are medium and inferior grades. The market rules more active to-day than yesterday though so far as prices are concerned, there is no improvement. Light stock sells slow, as there is very little demand for them. For good cattle weighing from 1,050 to 1,150 the demand is pretty fair, but prices they sell at are very low. Reports from other markets are not good, and have an unfavorable effect on trade here. Prices seem to be tending lower, and about $5 25 is as high as anything quotable. Following are the rates:

Extra 1,400 to 1,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, November 6, 1873.

# CITY MATTERS.

### Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1873.

| | Cents |
|---|---|
| Bradley & Adams, New York | 3 |
| Bunn & Ginsberg, New York | 3 |
| Kimball, G. C., East Saginaw, Mich | 3 |

R. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

### Alleged Attempted Robbery.

Captain J. R. Porter, at a late hour last night, caused the arrest of a man named James Dillon, on a charge of attempted highway robbery. Captain Porter states that when in the alley on Trinity Church Dillon attacked him and attempted to rob him. The accused was placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

### Illness of James Kelly, Esq.

We regret to state that our well known and esteemed fellow citizen, James Kelly, Esq., has been lying quite ill at his re-idence in Wilkinsburg, for several days passed. He contracted a severe cold, and has been threatened with an attack of pneumonia. He was improving yesterday, and his friends hope that he will be about as usual in a few days.

### Tinners and Roofers Attention.

The attention of tinners and roofers is called to the advertisement of the Superintendent of the market, Mr. Joseph Caskey, which will be found in another column. The Market Committee invite proposals for new tin guttering and repairing of the roof of the western market building in the Diamond, Proposals will be received until the tenth inst., and information as to specifications may be had of the Superintendent.

### Working Women's Home.

Our readers should bear in mind that the third anniversary meeting of this worthy institution will be held at the Home, No. 33 Anderson street, Allegheny, this evening. In addition to the exercises incident to the anniversary, supper will be served from six to nine o'clock. The proceeds are to be appropriated towards meeting the indebtedness of the institution, and it is to be hoped that the ladies who have charge will be liberally encouraged.

### Run Over by a Wagon.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident occurred on Pennsylvania avenue, near Twenty-third street, resulting in severe injuries to a street scraper named Arthur Ford. While engaged at his calling he was knocked down and run over by a wagon belonging to Seymour, McKay & Co.; the well known brewers. The driver, Herman Holman, was arrested and held to bail for a hearing before the Mayor to-day for reckless driving.

### Serious Accident in a Coal Pit.

At noon yesterday quite a serious accident occurred in one of the coal pits of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, on Coal Hill, resulting in dangerous injuries to a miner named Green. While engaged in digging coal a huge lump of slate fell upon him, and it required the united efforts to get it removed. Mr. Green was extricated with difficulty and taken to his home in West Liberty in a prostrated condition. Dr. McCormick, of Mount Washington, was called to attend him. His injuries are quite serious.

### Death of a Respected Citizen.

By the death of Mr. Adam Baker, which occurred at his late residence in Johnstown, yesterday morning, another of Pittsburgh's oldest and most respected citizen has been taken away. Mr. Baker came to this city about the year 1810, and established himself in the tobacco business, which he carried on until a few years ago, when, owing to failing health, he removed to Johnstown, where he has since resided. The remains will be brought to this city for interment, and the funeral will take place from the Union Depot on the arrival of the Pacific Express this afternoon.

### Lunacy Case.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the petition of Wm. McConkey, of Snowden township, was presented and filed, setting forth that his sister, Martha McConkey, was insane, and by reason of said lunacy was incapable of managing her estate. The Court directed a communication, in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, to be issued to W. D. Porter, Esq., to inquire into the case of Martha McConkey—and that ten days' notice be given to Eleanor B. McConkey, mother of the said Martha. The commission is made returnable on the first day of December, 1873.

### No Change.

The city papers of Tuesday evening and yesterday morning were made the victims of an unprincipled hoax by some sneaking scoundrel. There has been no change made recently in the officers of the Pan Handle and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. Messrs. Geo. Stevenson and Wm. Thaw Wiggin hold the same positions in these corporations that they have filled so satisfactorily for some time. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Frank Thomson, of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, has been confined to his house for two weeks with typhoid fever. It is hoped he will soon be able to attend to the duties of his office.

### Fire in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Shortly before six o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 157, corner of Carson and Twenty- seventh streets, on the South side. The Mechanics' and Walton engine companies were quickly at hand, and both the Chief and Assistant Engineers were present. It was found that sparks from a chimney had set the roof of a house on fire. The roof of an adjoining house also caught, but the names were extinguished before any considerable damage was done. The owner of the house, Mr. Evans, were owned by a widow lady named Lippert, and situated in the rear of Carson street, bet ween Twenti-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The loss will be less than five hundred dollars.

### 140th Regiment Penn. Vols.

All soldiers of the 140th Regt. Pa. Vols. are cordially invited to attend a preliminary reunion to be held at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, November 13th, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. Let all come that can come. Let every company be represented, at least, as an organization is to effected and important business transacted.

Gen. H. H. Bingham, Maj. Thomas Henry, Chaplain J. J. Milligan, Surgeon J. W. Wishart, Capt. Isaac Vance, Capt. Samuel Campbell, Lieut. J. P. Furman, Gen. John Fraser, Col. Thos. B. Rodgers, Adjutant Wm. Sumner, Capt. A. Sweeney, Capt. H. C. Craig, Capt. J. M. Ray, Lieut. D. Slugieton.

### The Market Committee.

A meeting of the Market Committee was held last evening, Mr. Sample in the chair.

The object of the meeting was to take into consideration proposed changes in the mode of City Hall.

A communication from the Duquesne Greys proposing a number of changes in the means of access to the armory and offices on the second floor, was received and filed, and action thereon indefinitely postponed.

A communication from colored persons, asking the free use of city Hall for one night, was received and filed. It being out of the power of the Committee to grant the use for nothing, no action was had.

The sub-Committee on repairs to City Hall reported the probable cost at about $800. The report was accepted.

The Superintendent of markets was authorized to advertise for bids for new tin gutters and repairing roof, the bids to be let on Monday, at 1 P. M. sharp. Adjourned.

### Arrest of Thieves at Meadville.

The Meadville papers announce the arrest there of three fashionable dressed thieves, who, from memorandum found on one of them, must have made a haul in this city within a few days past. They had been offering jewelry for sale, and made a trade with W. Heckman, of Water street, giving a magnificent cameo bracelet set with pearls and breast pin to match, valued by Mr. Heckman at $175, and taking in exchange a handsome ring and $25 in currency. They were "spotted" and finally arrested, after a desperate struggle, in which pistols were drawn and snapped at the officer. Among the baggage secured is a photograph of the trio and one of a lady, also a memorandum book, giving their route and date of visit to each town. From this it appears they were in Pittsburgh on the 30th, and opposite this is marked—"rd $90." Erie probably "raised" them amount in the smoky city. Mahoning and Parkers they visited on the 31st. Franklin on the 1st. Meadville the 3d and the route as laid out was Girard Nov. 4th, Erie 5th. The trio were also supplied with checks and other traps, which would indicate that their calling was not of the most honored.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### Pittsburgh Opera House.

Crowded houses still greet the Lydia Thompson burlesquers. Aladdin was well rendered last night. Burlesque was never better done here than by this troupe. To-night they will produce Room Hood. The announcement will be sufficient to fill and more than fill the house.

### Academy of Music.

At the third and last performance of the new drama, "The Ne'er a Magdalena," given at the Academy of Music last evening, there was a very good audience, both as to size and character. The play was well rendered as a whole, and seemed to meet the approbation of all present. Miss Virginia Gardnon improves on acquaintance, her excellencies being many and her faults few and not serious. The support given be Mr. Benn and the other members of Sherry's company is the best of a rank good. There are no great actors among them, and no "sticks."

To-night the bill will consist of "99, or Under the Gibbet." This is an exciting Irish drama, the scene being laid during the rebellion of 1798, and affords the company full scope for showing their best powers. Our Irish fellow citizens will no doubt turn out in sufficient numbers to crowd the house.

### Tumbler's Varieties.

Carl Link, of Stockholm, does some remarkable feats of balancing at Trimble's, just now. Huley and Marr sing and dance with all their old time skill and vigor. Miss Stuart, Miss Annie Fox, Ned Fox and the other members of the company are all capital performers. The house was well filled at both performances, yesterday. There will be an entire change in the programme to-night. E. D. Davies, the greatest of ventriloquists, will appear soon.

### Masonic Hall.

Prof. Macallister is having a prosperous season, the financial stringency to the contrary notwithstanding. His second entertainment at Masonic Hall, given last evening, was attended by as many people as could be conformably seated. All the tricks performed by the Professor are novel and interesting, and done with such skill and rapidity as to mystify everybody. The "Phantom Mystery" is one of the most remarkable things ever witnessed on any stage, and causes many exclamations of wonderment. At the close, the presents, one hundred in number, were distributed, giving rise to considerable merriment.

On Saturday afternoon next, at the matinee, one hundred pounds of candy will be divided among the little folks, some of whom, no doubt, will wickedly wish that the audience may be small, in order that their share may be larger.

Mr. John Hafley, residing on Second avenue, above Lock No. 1, drew the lucky prize silver watch.

The jewel case went to Mr. John A. Ross, in Peebles' corral yard. To-night another watch and a black walnut bureau will be disposed of.

### The Thoma Concerts.

The sale of seats for the two concerts of Theodore Thomas, at Library Hall next Monday and Tuesday evenings, began yesterday morning at Kieber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street. The attendance was large, and augured well for the financial success of the concerts. Those who desire to attend can secure places to-day, at Kieber's, as some choice seats remain.

### Sam. Sharpley Coming.

Sharpley, Sheridan and Mack will play their combination at the Academy of Music, next week.

## WAR UPON THE RAILROADS.

### The Allegheny Committee Takes a Determined Stand.

The Railroad Committee of Allegheny City Councils seem determined to adopt a plan by which they can in some measure control the steam railroads. Last night the committee held a meeting when the subject was discussed at length. It was finally decided to report ordinances to Councils, ordinances as follows: To prevent boys endangering their lives on trains by jumping on when the cars are in motion, inflicting a fine of $25, and making conductors, firemen and other railroad employes policemen in such cases, having power to arrest and hold.

Also, in relation to the obstruction of streets by trains, giving policemen the power to arrest the employes on a train stopping across a street; for whistling unnecessarily; burning coal within the limits of the city, &c.

The clerk, on motion, was ordered to instruct the Mayor to enforce the ordinances in existence.

The clerk stated that he had on a previous occasion undertaken the same duty but had been instructed by the Mayor that he was not to be instructed, and that a request would be compiled with.

Adjourned.

## "MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

### An Indignant Editor on "The Tyranny of the Choir."

The *Presbyterian Banner* of this week opens in regular *forte* style upon our modern church choirs—those organizations deemed so essential in all well-regulated congregations, and through whose gentle influences the jarring and discordant elements of a sinful nature are brought into harmony with the celestial and divine. After speaking of sundry tyrannies to which mankind is subject, the writer proceeds:

But, after all, it is doubtful whether there is any tyranny among us more dreaded or more severe than that exercised by the choir in certain places of *song* and *rule* in our churches. Pastor, session and congregation stand in awe of them. The minister may be criticized, and complaints may be made of the elders with comparative impunity; but woe unto the unlucky one who will venture, even with fist in hand, and with pallid countenance and trembling lips, to intimate that the choir might at times so far condescend as to sing tunes in which the congregation can take part; that some of its members ought to behave themselves somewhat more seemly during prayer, the reading of the Scriptures and the sermon. So sensitive is the average choir to its own undisputed sovereignty and the undoubted supremacy of each one of its members, that every now and then the principle of cohesion gives way and the entire concern goes to pieces, putting the whole church into a fever of excitement and often giving irremediable offense to some, until a new organization is effected. The immense capacity of such choirs to cause dissatisfaction, give trouble, and interfere generally with the progress and happiness of the churches over which they exercise sway is beyond the power of human computation.

The success of choirs, such as we have described, in interfering with the labors of the pastor, destroying the effects of the sermon and in utterly smothering the devotional spirit of religious meetings, is beyond dispute; and for some time past "Quaint Melodies"—"they never fail." Not many moons ago we were present at the meeting of an ecclesiastical body which was opened with an elaborate and able sermon. At the close of the discourse, the hymn beginning,

"Saviour, visit thy plantation;"

was announced. The pastor very properly invited the congregation to stand during the singing, and one thousand persons arose to accordingly to join in singing the hymn to the well known tune, "Greenville," with which it is inseparably connected. But the choir would have no such intrusion and impertinence as this; it would have things its own way, and it was; for it started on a tune which no one in the large audience outside of the choir could sing, in which the choir itself made but an indifferent success, and which at best was unsuitable to the hymn. Great was the consternation in that church. The people looked at one another; some of the devout fathers and mothers were sad; others were startled as if some calamity was about to befall them; some of the young folks were disposed to giggle; while some people of more melancholy disposition felt as if it would afford them the highest degree of satisfaction to go into the organ loft at that moment and pitch leader, choir and instrument through the windows into the street.

In view of such things it cannot be thought strange that the writer of this article is actuating a feeling that will soon manifest itself in some decisive way. Those who have borne the yoke of bondage most servilely, do at last, when oppression can no longer be endured, turn upon their tyrants and hurl them from their thrones.

## THE FORBES SCHOOLS.

### Statement for the Fiscal Year—A Handsome Showing.

The statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Forbes district schools of this city for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1873 has been prepared by the Secretary, E. W. Morrow, Esq., and will be published in a few days. It shows remarkable success in the management of this educational district. It is one of the largest schools in the city and up to the times in all its departments, and while the buildings are old and now becoming over-crowded, the interior is kept neat and in good condition. The average attendance of scholars is nearly seven hundred, and the number is rapidly increasing.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are two buildings to keep up, thus making an extra expense, it is observed that the annual expense will be less than in other schools of the city. The report of the Secretary shows the expenditures for the past two years to be as follows: (smaller, we may state, than in any previous year):

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenditures for 1872 | $2,913 85 |
| Expenditures for 1873 | 2,397 13 |
| Total | $5,310 93 |

During these two years the Board have been meeting interest on their current balances, the Treasurer giving $10,000 bonds, while under former usage followed by the Board, the Treasurer paid the Treasurer on money passing through his hands. Referring to this the Secretary says: "It should we think be the policy of every district, as formerly, to the amount expended for the two years as above, it would have saved $106 25. Since we have been receiving interest on our current balances and having no commission to pay, the Treasurer's account we have received $449 56, which, with amount saved, makes a total gain of $555 81."

We may add that the Board some time since resolved to devote the money thus made to the embellishment of the grounds, planting shade trees, and they are now about to commence the formation of a library.

Another is the increase in the attendance at the school that it is found necessary to seek an additional room outside or the Ann street building.

## AN ADVANCED POSITION.

### Women Exhorted to Speak Out in Meeting.

The action of the Synod of Pittsburgh on the temperance question has already been fully published in our columns. Among the resolutions approved was the following:

*Resolved*, That our ministers and people, men and women, be hereby exhorted to take part in Conventions and Alliances and societies, which are adapted to further the abolition of everything in the shape of rum, which intoxicates, and personally to use the gift of speech to aid the undertaking.

The *Presbyterian Banner* comments upon the above as follows:

Now, it is just as plain as the nose on a man's face, that the venerable Synod "exhorts" women, as well as "ministers" and "men," "to use the gift of speech," and that "personally," not by proxy, in "conventions and alliances and societies," in aid of the temperance cause. This is certainly taking an "advanced" position. For, if the Synod gives its sanction to "women" "speaking out in meeting" in favor of temperance, the inquiry naturally comes up, What is there to prevent them speaking in the prayer meeting, or from the pulpit? There are those who will body insistant, great as may be the need for women to advocate total abstinance, there is at least an equal necessity for preaching the Gospel, and that if "women" are solemnly "exhorted" to use "the gift of speech" "personally" "in Conventions and Alliances and societies" in behalf of temperance, no good reason can be given why they should not be "exhorted" to do the same thing in prayer meetings and in the public congregation. It seems to us that the Synod is in no small danger of being called to account for this "deliverance," by the same parties who made the rackets with Dr. Cuyler some two years ago, or by others like minded.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### United States District Court—Judge Bradford.

The case of the United States vs. John Mardis, charged with passing counterfeit money, was concluded, and the jury is out.

In the case of John Lee vs. Wm. James, of Susquehanna county, an answer was filed to creditor's petition, and trial by jury demanded. The request was granted.

Roger Kenyon, Jr., of Susquehanna county, and Joseph Funkhauser, of Beaver county, filed voluntary petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy. The former was referred to Register Willard and the latter to Register Knox.

In the matter of Joseph Liebler, bankrupt, on the petition of assignee, leave was granted to sell personal property at auction.

Roberts & Co. vs. Collins Brothers, debtors, Mr. Seely, on behalf of complainants, asked for an injunction against the Cleveland Pipe Company, and other execution creditors. Decision reserved.

John A. Steinmyer, of Susquehanna county, indicted for making false entries, made no defense, and a formal verdict of guilty was rendered, with a new to compromise.

The jury trials having been concluded, the jurors were discharged.

### Supreme Court—Full Bench.

In the case of Rowand vs. Radcliffe, error to the Common Pleas County, Mr. Large for plaintiff in error, suggested a diminution of record and moved for a *certiorari* and continuance, which motion was granted.

Judgment of non pros was entered in Hoevre's et al. appeal from the District Court of this county.

Dillinger & Stevenson vs. Adam A. Milligan. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Austin for plaintiff in error and Barton contra.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston R. R. Co. vs. August Rose. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Austin for plaintiff in error and D. T. Watson contra.

Court adjourned at an early hour for consultation.

### Common Pleas Court—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Bridges vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,000. A motion for a new trial was made.

In the cases of Charles vs. King et al., previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiffs.

The case of W. C. Cooks vs. Alexander King, an action brought to recover for work and labor done, on trial before Judge Sterrett.

The cases of Huckenstein vs. Hardtmeyer, being appeals from the judgment of Alderman Wilson were taken up together, and on trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Klee & Bro. vs. Tomer et al.
Hoffer vs. Blaney et al.
Feldner, for use, vs. Boellett.
Feemley vs. McIntyre.
Aschurst vs. Dollar Savings Bank.
Meiner vs. Kunz and wife.
Stronse, for use, vs. Moorhead et al.
Lave et al. vs. Henderson.
Lynch vs. Wilkinson.
Bates vs. Felix.
Williamson vs. Irwin.
McNeil & Bro. vs. Foster & Struthers.
Lloyd et al. vs. Mercer et al.
Prentice vs. Pechin, two cases.
Watson & McKee vs. Wainwright's executor.
Cornyn vs. Carson et al.

### Court of Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of J. M. Hallett, of West Elizabeth, charged with drawing fabulous sums in county treasury by false pretenses, found a verdict of guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Lacock, charged with misdemeanor in causing the death of Mr. Beatty, on the 4th of June last, by a train taken from the defendant's charge as conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the deceased was a carpenter employed by the company. The bill of indictment is drawn under the act of Assembly making the employees of railroad companies responsible for causing, through negligence, the death of any person. The only question in this case was whether the conductor was criminally negligent. The facts were shown these: Lacock was "drilling" a train and the deceased was at work under a car in the yard. The train was "thrown in" as usual, but it ran too fast, and coming in collision with the car under which the deceased was working, caused his death. The Coroner's jury censured Lacock, and the Coroner caused his arrest. Yesterday the jury that the simple fact that Lacock was conductor of the yard, would not make him responsible under the law. If the death of the party was caused by the negligence of the defendant, in doing something he ought not to have done, or omitting some duty, he would be guilty. But if the death of Beatty was caused by the negligence of some one else, or attributable to anything else than the neglect of the defendant, he would not be guilty. As, for instance, if the engineer threw the cars in with great force; if the brakes failed to take hold, by reason of being out of order; or if the brakemen were not in their proper places—any one of these causes would relieve the conductor, unless it was proved that he was responsible for each of them, which was not contended in this case. The jury is out.

Albert Stahley, of Smithfield street, near Strawberry alley, was placed on trial for keeping a ferocious dog, on oath of Mrs. Scully. On trial.

## Fatal Railroad Accident.

A Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of accidental death in the case of an unknown man, who was run over on Tuesday evening by the Chicago express train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, and instantly killed. The accident occurred at a short curve near Emsworth station. The man was walking up the west bound track, and stepped on the east bound track to get out of the way of a freight train, when he was run over by the express train from the west. Deceased was about thirty or thirty-five years of age, had dark hair and goatee. He was dressed in a plain black coat and vest, brown and a brown stouch hat. No money was found on identification. His pockets were filled with crackers, son's undertaking establishment, on Seventh avenue.

## SECOND AVENUE.

### Action to Dissolve Preliminary Injunction.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction granted in the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. The City of Pittsburgh and the Commissioners for the Improvement of Second avenue, was argued before Judges Sterrett and Collier. M. W. Acheson, Esq., City Solicitor Bigelow and George Oliver appeared for the Commissioners and the city, and George Shiras, Esq. on behalf of the railroad company. It will be recollected that at one time a compromise was thought probable, but efforts to effect one failed. At the last meeting of Councils the City Solicitor was directed to have the case postponed for a time, and in accordance with this direction, a motion was made in Court several days ago for a continuance, and the matter was held over until yesterday.

The counsel for the city presented the affidavit of Mayor Hamilton, which set forth the passage of the ordinance authorizing the improvement of the avenue, the condemnations; his signing the bonds recently as an example. Her younger brother had been taken sick and died, and Alderman Wilson lived nearly. If I ever get married and have any children, they sha'n't call you uncle."

A colonel was in Pittsburgh Highgate is charged before Mayor Blackmore with attempting to commit an outrage upon a little girl named Ida Armstrong. The parties reside on Carson street, in the Fourteenth ward. The accused is a shoemaker by trade. He protests his innocence and says the charge is the result of spite. Held for a hearing.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* says: "We understand that some of our business firms have for a day or two refused the iron currency of the Cascade Iron Company, preferring for a short time to have the gold who do so make a serious mistake, for the company is composed of eight of Pittsburgh's strongest capitalists, either two of whom is able to carry twice the amount of currency which has been issued. We will take the Cascade Company's money as good in every sense which may relate to honorable and reliable business transactions."

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

"True Blue," "Wheatleigh" and "Weathercock" have arrived in San Francisco. They will train for the race for the $20,000, which is to take place on the 16th of this month.

The anniversary of the great fire in Boston will occur on Monday next, when the Mayor and City Council, merchants and builders and citizens generally will inspect the new building in the burnt district.

The nurses in the employ of the Odd Fellows in Memphis were escorted to the depot yesterday, on their departure to their homes in New Orleans, by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows and members of the press in procession. Nearly the entire membership of both orders participated.

The heavy commission house of Sterling, Price & Co., of St. Louis, has made an assignment, and its affairs will be wound up by G. J. Davis, general assignee, by the appointment of the United States Court of that district.

A meeting of representatives of all the Lowell mills have been held to consider the course best to pursue in view of the present depression. These mills employ about 12,000 hands and operate half a million spindles and about 13,000 looms. It was voted to begin at once to run on three-fourths time, and so continue until the condition of affairs changes.

Laborers who assist bricklayers, about eight hundred in number, struck yesterday in New York. It is stated, also, that from 1,000 to 1,200 men joined the bricklayers' strike. Work has stopped on several large structures.

The total amount raised for the Memphis relief fund in Brooklyn on Tuesday was $1,903 25.

The steamship Russia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Yesterday.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $346,905,279.

Right Rev. John Early, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South, died yesterday at Lynchburg, aged 88 years.

Owing to lack of freight, one of the New Haven Sound boats has been withdrawn from the route, and several men of the other boats have been discharged.

Thomas Miller, proprietor of the Phoenix Flouring Mills of St. Louis, suspended yesterday, being unable to realize sufficiently on property shipped to meet their engagements. Their assets are said to exceed their liabilities.

The ministry of the Dominion of Canada has resigned, and the Governor has sent for Mr. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, to form a new government.

In a message to the general Council at Memphis yesterday, Mayor Johnson regretted that Alderman Cicalla had assumed the duties of Mayor during his illness, thereby enabling him (Cicalla) to inflict a foul stain on the character of the city of Memphis, by the irregularities perpetrated by him, and invited the attention of the Board of Aldermen to his case, hoping they will deal promptly with his case, imposing such punishment as the magnitude of the offense deserves.

Ben Hogan, the pugilist, accompanied by Billy Carroll and Mike Garley, left St. Louis last night for Omaha, where he will finish training.

Col. Fred. Grant returned to Salt Lake yesterday from a tour of inspection to Post Beaver and in the morning witnessed, with a large number of citizens, a special review of the troops at Camp Douglass.

The deaths from yellow fever at Memphis yesterday were four.

The Memphis Industrial Exposition opens on the 18th inst.

### The Torment of Flame.

Some weeks ago, at the village of Reuil, France, celebrated for the burial place of Queen Hortense and Empress Josephine, a terrible accident occurred. A grocer's shop took fire, which was soon extinguished; a crowd collected, of course; one of the firemen had the imprudence to descend into the cellar with a lighted candle to see if there were any spirits on fire; in the course of a few seconds a terrific detonation was heard and the shop and for yards around it were enveloped in a sheet of flame. Several casks of petroleum had exploded, fifty persons in the crowd were injured, and eight subsequently died. The doctor who attended the injured has read a curious paper on their cases, all more or less deep. The exposed surface of the body was most severely attacked, the nails of the hands, hair, eyebrows, and whiskers were singed away; the skin peeled off the hands like gloves, and in that state was picked up in a basin of water. For three hours after the accident the injured experienced no pain; then set in the most atrocious sufferings, violent shiverings, and tetanic spasms, and inextinguishable thirst and delirium; everything they ate or drank appeared to them to be tainted with petroleum; if they closed their eyes for a moment they were haunted with petroleum, and so continued until death relieved their torture.

### Queensware. Full S.ock.

Buyers will serve their own interests by calling at No. 100 Wood street before purchasing elsewhere. Best goods at fair prices.

RICHARD E. BREED & Co.

### Country Merchants

before purchasing elsewhere will find it to their advantage to give J. D. Thompson & Co., No. 280 Liberty street a call, they have in stock a full line of woolen hosiery and yarns of all kinds. Gloves of all kinds, staple notions, fancy goods, toys and trinkets all are offered at very low prices.

### The Voice of Vienna

has declared in favor of the new Wilson Sewing Machines, as the best made, and the most operating machines. Lee & Smith, General Agent, 14 Sixth street. Call.

### New Publications.

A SYSTEM OF CHRISTIAN RHETORIC, FOR THE USE OF PREACHERS AND SPEAKERS. By George Winfred Henry, M.A., Author of "Rhetoric of Conversation," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

The design of the author is to furnish a *system* embodying all the branches of Christian Rhetoric, and to accomplish this purpose, the treatise is very elaborate in details, clear in style and comprehensive. It is a work of substantial merit and one, too, especially valuable to young ministers and students, without being obliged, however, to indorse all the theories of the author. The views of the author seem to have been well matured, which entitles him to respectful consideration, and the work bears evidence of great care in its preparation and fine scholarly abilities. The introduction discusses questions bearing upon the scriptural examples and their relations to the public preaching. The first part of the word treats of "Inspiration," second, "Of Invention," third, "Style" and fourth, "Elocution." At the close there is an "Index of Figures," with definitions and examples, and also a copious index for references. The subject has been so elaborately and intelligently presented, that students will find it to their advantage to study the work thoroughly. It is also so complete in every part that all interested in such studies will find it to their advantage to use this work.

DICK'S LECTURES ON THEOLOGY. Two volumes in one. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These lectures, comprising fifty-one, are valuable to Biblical students, and are so richly endowed with solid instruction that time does not diminish their values. These lectures treat every form of theology, embracing the sources of knowledge in natural Christianity, the various attributes of God, and kindred topics. His views are not always in accord with the faith of some denominations, although his discourse is scholarship, evangelical views and profound researches entitle him to long remembrance and praise. The Carters are doing a good work by issuing this class of old and valuable works at such low prices. This volume, of all of this class of cheap issues of standard English authors, is worthy of a place in every library, and may be obtained for a little outlay of money.

THE STORY OF THE EARTH AND MAN. By J. W. Dawidson, LL. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., of McGill University, Montreal. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Everything relating to geological research, especially which serves to confirm Christianity, deserves the approbation of the pure and good. The author has prefaced a treatise of signal value to the lovers of this science. The mere outline of the contents will give an idea of the importance of the work. It opens with the Genesis of the Earth; second, "The Eozotic Age;" third, the Primordial or Cambrian Age; the Silurean Ages; the Devonian or Krian Age; the Carboniferous Age; the Permian Age; the Mesozoric Ages; the Neozoric Ages; Advent of Man and Primitive Man. The illustrations will help the reader to understand some things more clearly. The work has had a wide circulation for the past 12 sheds upon this subject, as it no doubt will have.

THE MASTER OF THE GREYLANDS. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Dene Hollow," &c. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This new story of Mrs. Henry Wood is published by this enterprising firm, in advance of its appearance in London. The author has written so many novels that the mere announcement of a new work will be sufficient to command a wide circulation in this country. Reader get this book and you'll be forgiven the "panicky" feeling abroad in the land almost in epidemic form everywhere.

SIR SPARK OF HIM. Being recollections of the Loyal and Hard Early Death of the late Mrs. Henry Ames and Future City, New Orleans; Clinton, Dunlap; Grand Tower, Mo.; Silver stationary. Clear and warm. Business improving.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, November 4.—Mercury rose fifteen inches. Weather cloudy with indications of rain. Arrived—City of Quincy and Yaeger from New Orleans. Departed—Belle Lee and Yaeger, Louisville; Jno. Hornaday, New Orleans. Departures to-morrow—City of Chester for St. Louis; Ouachita Belle and Scudder, for New Orleans.

**Vicksburg.**

VICKSBURG, November 5.—Up—Mary Alice and barges, Katie, Capital City and Fannie Lewis. The Yazoo river is closed and not get off until one P. M. Raining all day. River rising.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Arrived—Carrie V Kountz, Memphis; Mary Alice and barges. Departed—Belle Lee, Chicot City. Raining almost incessantly since noon yesterday.

**Report on the Ironsides.**

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—The official report of the steamboat inspectors on the case of the Ironsides has been forwarded to Washington. They find her sound and seaworthy and capable of carrying life boats. They are compelled, however, to criticise the judgment of the Captain in putting the steamer ashore when she struck and driving her against a heavy sea, thereby greatly endangering the passengers, which by keeping her before the wind he could have run to Manitou Island and there made a good harbor. This was Capt. Throop's own suggestion to the Captain's own life. Aside from this blunder he is highly commended for his coolness and excellent discretion in the hour of danger, being the last to leaving the sinking boat.

**Buffalo Live Stock Market.**

BUFFALO, November 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 90 cars; total for the week, 1,765 head, against 1,765 total for the week thus far 4,913 head, or 389 cars. The market is slow at strong $c decline on all grades. Sales reported—Shippers, Hungerford & Co., 20 head 1,350 lbs steers, averaging 1,000at,556 at $4 75a6 25; 15 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,331lbs at $5 50a5 75; 20 head 1,200 lbs steers, averaging 1,000at,556 at $4 75a6 25; 15 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,331lbs at $5 50a5 75; 20 head 1,200 lbs steers, averaging 1,000at,556 at $4 75a6 25; 15 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,331lbs at $5 50a5 75; 20 head 1,200 lbs steers, averaging 1,000at,556 at $4 75a6 25; 15 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,331lbs at $5 50a5 75; 20 head 1,200 lbs steers, averaging 950at,210 lbs, at $3 75a4 87½; 200 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,108at,428 lbs, at $4 87½a5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day including reported arrivals, 7,200 head, making the total for the week thus far 13,800 head; market dull and dragging at $c decline on last week's closing prices; sales small lots Canada lambs, averaging 75a95 lbs, at $4 37½a4 50; 1,200 head Michigan sheep, averaging 80a95 lbs, at $3 50a4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 26,600 head; market slow; Michigan hogs, averaging 180a220 lbs, $5 10a5 10.

**Chicago Live Stock Market.**

CHICAGO, November 5.—Cattle—Receipts 1,500 head; market very quiet; fair to good natives $1 50 a4 90; choice $5 10a5 40; through and corn-fed Texans, $3 50a4 50; stockers $2 50a3 50. Hogs—Receipts 24,000; market fairly active but prices a shade lower; common to choice heavy $5 30a5 70; light $5 60a5 80; shipments 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts 900 head; market dull and easy at $3 50a4 85.

**Falls and Expositions.**

The excitement about the Falls and expositions in the large cities is over for this season, but the agitation about the tickets for the Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky is largely on the increase. The Concert takes place December 3d., and everybody wants a chance for the $1,500 000 in gold to be distributed among the ticket-holders. To be sure of having a ticket, application should be made immediately. Several branches will be established and an even chance as long as the tickets last.

**The Holidays**

are approaching and the question is asked where can we buy our toys and fancy goods, the lowest. A visit to J. D. Thompson & Co., No. 280 Liberty street, will demonstrate the fact that they are ready offering inducements to customers give them a call.

**To Save Time and Trouble**

Deposit your money at the Fayette Savings and Mechanics Bank, South Side, where you can draw it without previous notice.

**The New Colonnade Hotel,**

Philadelphia, Pa., is in the vicinity of several Methodist churches.

**Pure Medicinal Liquors.**

In purchasing an article for medicinal purposes, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of cheap liquors are not only worthless, but they do not perform what is expected; consequently, the best are the cheapest. With the above facts in view, our stock of liquors for medicinal use are the best that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following:

Very choice old Otard Brandy, pale.
Dutch Hasty Cordial Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (Gilt Edge), finest in the market.
Fine Madeira Wine and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, old.
Claret wine, fine grade.

All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor. Call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 88 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

**A Complete Assortment**

of buck, sheep, cloth and kid gloves, suitable for winter wear, can be found at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, No. 280 Liberty street.

## DIED:

BAKER—On Wednesday morning, November 5th, at his late residence, in Johnstown, Pa., ADAM BAKER, aged eighty-fifth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Union Depot, THIS AFTERNOON, on the arrival of the Pacific Express from the East. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FLACK—On Wednesday evening, November 5, 1873, Mrs. NANCY FAISLEY FLACK, wife of J. B. Flack, and daughter of the late Samuel Paisley, Esq.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, on William street, near Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, November 7, 1873, at 2 o'clock.

## RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

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117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

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These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not contain a particle of it. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, and in every disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sick Headache, &c. A single accomb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. TTSS

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Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron

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